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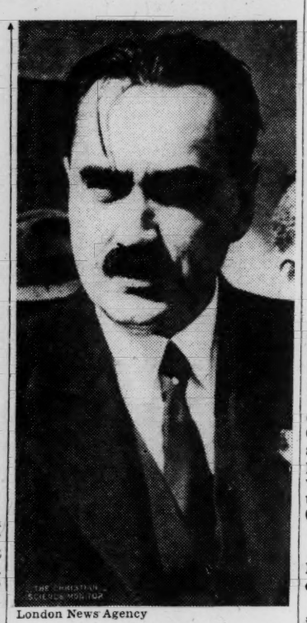
**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Slovakian Dispute Put Before Hitler By Ousted Premier

Sidor in place of Tiso in new Cabinet — Policy of Germany watched by all factions.



London News Agency

Karl Sidor
New Slovakian Premier

Reichsführer Hitler received the deposed Premier of Slovakia as major attention focused on possible German intervention in the separatist dispute within the remnant Czecho-Slovakian Republic.

German newspapers took a pre-Munich tone in criticizing the Czechs. No informal indication of German action was apparent. Hungary, the major bystander, found sympathies with the Czechs as German action in Slovakia might be considered a prelude to interference in Hungary.

Meanwhile, a new Cabinet, youthful and moderate, was set up within the Autonomous Province of Slovakia.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, March 13—Establishment of yet another new Slovak Provincial Government in which Karl Sidor replaces Dr. Joseph Sivak as Premier, a number of incidents in the Slovakian Capital, Bratislava, and clashes between Czechs and Germans in Brün, combined with grave concern regarding Germany's attitude toward the whole problem of Slovakia and Ruthenia, engaged political observers' attention during the week end.

The new Slovak Cabinet contains seven members, only two of whom, the new Premier and Dr. Joseph Sivak, were members of the Tiso Cabinet which was ousted by the Czechs for permitting separatist activities. Dr. Sivak, who was Premier in name alone for only 48 hours while away in Rome attending the papal coronation, now becomes Minister of Education.

The new Government is generally acclaimed here as that of youth—all but two come within the limits of 30 to 40 years.

At the present, however, the ability of the new Cabinet is less in question than the whole future of Slovakia. On the one hand well-founded reports maintain that many Slovaks desire the return of the former Premier, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Tiso, though it is hardly possible for the Czecho-Slovak Central Government to agree to this in view of his recent dismissal as too weak to

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

German press hits 'Czech terror'; Hungary and other States watch Slovak trend; Germanized Austria ends first year: Page 4.

2 Sales Tax Plans Handed To Legislature

Modified measures would exempt lowest income groups; food and drugs on one free list.

Two plans for a modified sales tax which would grant exemptions to the lowest income groups were laid before the legislative Committee on Taxation today as hearings on the sales tax—expected to be one of the most controversial issues before this session—opened in Gardner Auditorium of the State House.

Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, told the committee he favored exempting food and medicine from the tax. This, he estimated, would reduce expected sales tax revenues by $14,000,000. He said he would later file a bill providing other taxes to replace these exemptions and which would bring the total new income up to between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000.

Four Stipulations

In addition, Mr. MacDonald said he would make four stipulations concerning these revenues:

1. The entire revenue would go into a special fund to be used only for welfare costs. The Commonwealth's costs would be deducted first; the balance would be distributed to help defray the welfare costs of the cities and towns.

2. The money would be prorated to the cities and towns according to their welfare costs, and not according to size or other yardsticks.

3. Cities and towns which exceed their average yearly expenditures over the past five years would be penalized 5 per cent of their relief tax distribution for each 1 per cent they exceeded their average. This would peg the expenditures of the cities and towns at about their present level.

4. When the revenue from the sales tax exceeds welfare costs the amount of the tax would automatically be reduced.

Long Offers Second Plan

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, original sponsor of the 2 per cent retail sales tax, presented the second modified sales tax plan to the Committee today.

Mr. Long said he really favored the flat sales tax with no exemptions, which he said would raise up to $40,000,000, but he conceded that the opposition to this straight tax might be too great, so he suggested exempting all those legally described as "poor," which means having incomes, if single, of less than $365, or of $600 if head of a family.

He would also exempt the sales tax on goods costing less than 50 cents a yard, womens dresses costing less than $2, men's suits costing less than $10, and other foods and necessities bought by the low income groups.

Mr. Long estimated this modified sales tax would bring in an annual revenue of about $28,000,000.

Three Plans in Committee

Both MacDonald and Long sales tax bills now take their place in committee's considerations with the so called "Nine-Point Program" offered by Governor Saltonstall. The Nine-Point Program includes an in-

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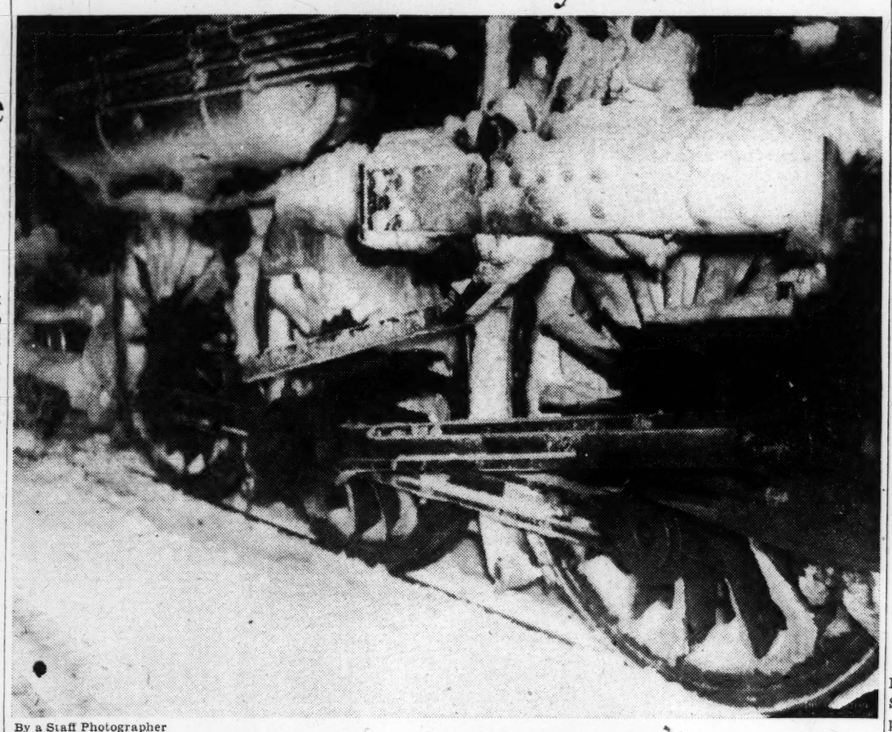
Wears Blizzard's Icy Mantle



By a Staff Photographer

Locomotive Reaches Boston After Fighting Storm

H. E. Sevy, engineer, brought his locomotive safely through a roaring snowstorm on the Boston & Maine run from Portland, Maine, to Boston. Picture shows engine shortly after arrival in North Station.

Boston Buried Under 11-Inch Snow Blanket

Storm sweeping over New England rated as one of worst in March history, with snowfall almost equal to blizzard of 1888; fair and colder weather forecast for Tuesday.

Relief from the storm of the past 36 hours, which buried Boston and New England under a blanket of wet, sticky snow, stalled cars, delayed transportation, and closed practically all suburban schools today, is promised by the Boston Weather Bureau.

Rated the worst March storm in years and compared to the blizzard of 1888, the peak is past, the Weather Man said at noon, forecasting the end of the snowfall by middle afternoon in Boston, followed by clearing weather, fair and slightly colder, tonight and Tuesday. Lowest temperatures tonight are expected in the middle 20's.

The Bureau recorded a total of 11 inches of snow in the past 36 hours, with the total so far for the entire winter at 38.1 inches. In the blizzard of 1888, the Boston snowfall measured 12 inches, but colder weather prevailed. There has been a variance of only three degrees, between 30 and 33 degrees, in the past 27 hours, according to Bureau records for Boston.

Storm Goes to Sea

The disturbance which swept down upon Boston from off the Middle Atlantic Coast and became the principal New England storm center, at noon was moving east-northeast off Nantucket with gales along the coast backing to north and northwest but fair weather spreading eastward from the central portion of the country.

Boston and this section of New England from Connecticut to the Maine line spent the day digging itself out of blocked highways, and mountainous drifts reminiscent of the blizzard 51 years ago, March 11 to 14 in 1888. Snow plows bucked the drifts and main arteries were kept open, although driving conditions were bad this forenoon in the blinding, plastery snowfall. Comparatively few road accidents were reported.

Planes Grounded

Planes continued grounded and coastwise shipping was practically at a standstill at the Port of Boston, all vessels waiting for Government word of clearance of the storm out to sea.

All roads were reported open at noon by the State Department of Public Works, the last link being a stretch between Ipswich and Newbury where drifted snow, a stalled truck, and a piece of broken equipment held up progress for a time.

The State has had 1,500 men on the job since Saturday night, and 700 to 800 mobile units. The Department reported this was the worst storm hereabouts in four years and probably will cost in the neighborhood of $100,000. Snow depths throughout the State varied from 11 to 24 inches. The Berkshire Trail hit the top mark and the Mohawk had 16 to 20 inches.

Rain on Cape Cod

The Department said that rain this morning on the Cape was helping the clearance in that section.

Rough seas made it impossible for the pilot boat Northern Light to get men aboard incoming ships, and the pilot boat was forced to seek shelter in the quieter waters of Boston harbor.

The Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships, due at Commonwealth Pier at 8 a. m. from a 30-day cruise to British Guiana, the British West Indies and Bermuda, was anchored off Nahant at 9 a. m. waiting a pilot and the subsiding of the heavy seas to enter port. About 100 passengers are aboard.

Cunard White Star liner Lancastria, due from Liverpool and Cobh with passengers and cargo was unreported at noon.

One Vessel Docks

American Export Lines' steamer Exeter from Mediterranean ports with passengers and cargo, due at the Army Base at 8 a. m., hove to at Boston Light.

The Acadia of the Eastern Steamship Lines was the first of 17 vessels scheduled to reach port today actually to get in. The vessel arrived at Boston Light on schedule, but had to heave to because of poor visibility. Shortly before noon it came up the Upper Harbor, but off India Wharf experienced difficulty in docking. Driven around by the high wind, the vessel had to drop its port bow anchor and call on two tugs, with a third standing by, to warp it into her berth.

The only vessel to leave was the tanker E. M. Clark, which went out shortly after noon en route to Gulf of Mexico ports. The British motorship Silversandal started out, but dropped anchor at President Roads in the Lower Harbor.

This was the worst storm in years in New England. With full force it struck Connecticut and Rhode Island and northern New York State, but northern New England, which ordinarily bears the brunt of such occurrences, was only lightly covered in comparison with Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Ohio Valley Flood Threat

In the Mid-West it was another story. Detroit and a 10,000 square mile area of Michigan was sheathed in an ice storm and the northern tier of states was tight in the grip of winter. In the Ohio Valley, rains caused heavy damage and the threat of floods.

Four fatalities in the Boston area were attributed to the storm.

Short-wave radio brought assistance to an isolated summer cottage colony and 14 persons who were marooned there yesterday on the shore of White Island Pond, Ware-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 4)

'El' Valuation Study Is Urged By Saltonstall

The Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs was said at the State House this afternoon to be preparing to report favorably a proposal made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, through a spokesman, for an immediate valuation study of the Boston Elevated Railway system, as a step toward public ownership.

The spokesman, Daniel J. Lynch, Assistant Secretary to the Governor, pointed out that Mr. Saltonstall had urged acquisition of the common stock of the Elevated by the municipalities it serves in his inaugural address last January.

The next step, Mr. Lynch said today, is to find out "exactly what we are buying before we act." He said the Governor would not have a specific plan for purchase of the common stock, which has a par value of $24,000,000, until the valuation by the Public Utilities Commission is completed.

The valuation proposal, made before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs as it considered several bills to effect public ownership of the system, was supported by Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, who appeared in behalf of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Mr. Parkman pointed out that the study should determine not only what the Elevated property is worth, but what the common stock is worth. At the present time, the sole value of the common stock is the $5 annual dividend which is guaranteed by the State.

Since the State would not be buying the Elevated bonds, but only the common stock, which is virtually the last of all liens on the property, the Boston Corporation Counsel stressed the need for considering actual earning value of the property to be acquired, in order to make certain the public does not "get stuck."

He proposed that the valuation study by the Public Utilities Commission aim "to find and report the fair market value of the property and franchises of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for transportation purposes, taking into consideration reproduction cost less depreciation and obsolescence, original cost, and also including as an element of such value the earning capacity of said property and franchises based upon the actual earnings thereof."

Gandhi Supported By Congress Vote Against Opponent

BOMBAY, India, March 13 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi gained another victory yesterday when the All India Congress, meeting at Tripuri, passed overwhelmingly a motion of no confidence in the Congress Party President, Subhas Chandra Bose, whom Mr. Gandi is opposing.

A cheering throng sent up cries of "Gandhi jai" (victory for Gandi) when the result was announced.

Meanwhile the leader of India's millions scored on another front when British authorities ordered the Rajah of Dhenkanal, whom Mr. Gandhi charged with oppression, to take a year's holiday.

A British official was designated to straighten out the affairs of the Rajah's State, from which hundreds of subjects fled recently to escape alleged oppression and corruption.

This action followed closely Mr. Gandhi's success in winning a promise of democratic reforms in the little western State of Rajkot through a four-day fast.

The Congress vote of no confidence in Mr. Bose was the second manifestation in Mr. Gandhi's favor by the legislators since they opened their 52nd annual session March 10.

On the opening day they gave him a 210-131 vote of confidence. Yesterday's action brought the Congress to a critical situation.

It was not indicated immediately whether Mr. Bose would split the Congress and organize a separate revolutionary party.

Mr. Bose, who won over a Gandhi-supported candidate in the Jan. 29 party election, said, however, there was no occasion for his resignation.

Bay State Wins Court Fight For Taxes on Green Estate

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Massachusetts won today in the Supreme Court in its contest with three other states over the right to collect an inheritance tax from the $36,137,335 estate left by Col. Edward H. R. Green, son of the famous Hetty Green.

Mr. Justice Harlan F. Stone delivered the opinion which affirmed a recommendation in favor of Massachusetts by John S. Flannery, Washington attorney appointed special master in the case.

Massachusetts claims $4,947,008 of the estate, Texas $4,685,057, New York $5,910,301, and Florida $4,663,857. The Federal Government already has collected $17,520,987.

Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote a dissenting opinion, in which Mr. Justice Hugo Black concurred, contending that the case should have been dismissed by the Supreme Court without a ruling on the merits.

Born in England in 1869, Mr. Green engaged in business and politics in Texas until 1911. Thereafter he lived in New York City and maintained palatial homes at Round Hills Farm, South Dartmouth, Mass., and at Star Island, Miami. He engaged in varied activities, his interests ranging from politics and astronomy to minstrel shows and a study of the boll weevil.

The litigation was begun by Texas, which asked the Supreme Court to determine Mr. Green's domicile.

Green Estate Taxes Aid But Will Not Cut Taxes

Officials of Massachusetts disagreed this afternoon as to the exact amount of revenue to be derived

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Madrid Ousts Communists As Step to Peace in Spain

MADRID, March 13 (AP)—The Defense Council, as a precondition to seeking peace with Nationalists, removed Communists from civil positions today to consolidate a military victory over them.

The Council announced yesterday, as it has announced more than once before, that it had crushed military units of the Party and had wiped out the revolt of Communists against the surrender policy of Gen. José Miaja, head of the Council government. The revolt has now lasted six days.

General Miaja's Minister of Interior, Wenceslao Carillo, ordered Madrid municipal Communists removed from office and replaced by men of other parties.

Communists In Hiding

It was understood many Communists sought by the Council were in hiding. Some sought refuge in foreign embassies and legations.

The Government reported that two chief leaders of the revolt were captured: Lieut. Col. Francisco Bueno, former Commander of the Second Army Corps, with his general staff, at Ciudad Lineal, five miles east of Madrid, and Lieut. Col. José Barcelo, former Commander of the First Army Corps, at La Pedriza, in the Guadarrama Mountains north of Madrid.

Stronghold Falls

What was stated to be the last Communist stronghold in Madrid fell when General Miaja's troops followed up a 15-minute artillery bombardment with an assault on the unfinished Government offices at the top of Castellana Avenue.

Three thousand Republican prisoners who had been in the hands of the rebels were reported freed when the revolt collapsed. These included the Socialist Civil Governor of Madrid, José Gomez Osorio.

Five hundred prisoners had been locked in the basement of the former royal country palace at El Pardo, northwest Madrid. It was there that the revolt started under Col. José Ascano, who was still at large.

Report of Battle

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier) (AP)—Dispatches from Burgos, Gen. Francisco Franco's capital, said Nationalist scouting planes flying over the Republican capital reported a desperate battle still in progress March 12. These reports said Communists and General Miaja supporters seemed about evenly divided.

While General Miaja's men apparently had the upper hand in the center of the City, the irreconcilables were said to control an almost solid ring of fortified buildings in outlying sectors. Only on the southeast, these reports indicated, was there a break in the irreconcilable cordon—a battle line within the 28-month-old defenses raised against the Nationalist siege.

30,000 Communists

Dispatches from Madrid said that some 30,000 Communist soldiers from the Madrid area alone had been involved in the fight with General Miaja. They formed units of two army corps defending Madrid. Their corps commanders were said to have ordered them into action against the Defense Council.

Throughout the six days of internal warfare in Madrid, General Franco cautiously advanced his lines extending more than half way around the capital. Over the week end artillery shelled the Republicans heavily in what Nationalists described as a test of strength.

New refugees for France: Page 4.

Snow Gives Fairyland Touch To the Great N. Y. Flower Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—New York City had its traditional storm at the opening of the International Flower Show, just enough crisp white snow lying on the street to make Grand Central Palace seem more of a fairyland with its babbling brooks and lily pools, birds singing in tall trees, masses of fragrant hyacinths and lilies, rows of roses, orchids growing in pots, and crocuses peeking out of smooth green grass.

During the week, through March 18, the show will be open to the public with blossoms in 64 hues and 1,000 shades in a profusion of bloom. The central feature of the show always is the cluster of big gardens on the main floor. Kottmiller, this year, has done a "maple" garden, yellow pansies and azalea mollis picking up the bronze tones in a clump of trees, the tallest of which is 28 feet. Turner brothers show roses and rhododendron in a sunken garden walled with whitewashed brick. Stumpp and Walter have a very formal garden against a brown house, and John F. Scheepers and Peter Henderson display spring flowers.

There are some new and rare orchids in the show, but nothing more remarkable than an unidentified tiny begonia about six inches high with a white blossom. The little plant sits all by itself on a table in the exhibit of the New York Botanical Garden with less noticed other begonias a hundred times its size. The little white plant is making its debut outside the Mexican jungle. Three years ago seeds were brought from Chiapas by Thomas MacDougall, collector for the garden. Of the seeds only one survived and the little plant has gone on putting out green shoots but no blossoms. About two weeks ago some one noticed buds and today there are 150 buds on the tiny plant with a few of them already bearing an orchid-like white bloom.

The Brooklyn Botanical Garden too has an unusual display, what Mr. Montague Free calls "a break for the city slickers who have no gardens and no space for gardens." Mr. Free has assembled a table of "veterans," plants which have been in city living rooms all the way from six months to two years. With these examples to prove that it can be done, a booklet has been prepared and is being distributed to visitors advising them what flowers they can grow successfully indoors and how to do it.

A bath every Saturday morning for the plants is Mr. Free's advice, low temperature, plenty of humidifiers, and an avoidance of overwatering, which he specifies is worse for a plant than too little water.

The Garden Club of America has installed a memorial park, a shopping center, and some cottage gardens. The gardens are entered in competition, prizes being awarded for the use of new plants or old plants in new ways, the entire feature is intended to encourage individual planning and planting toward a common goal, of beauty and utility in a village.

The Japan Institute is represented by a garden of tall white pine trees under which white sand is spread, studded with rock garden plants and at one end a rare old Japanese stone lantern.

Among the new flowers making their debut is the "Rome Glory," a deep red rose offered by Jackson and Perkins of Newark, a white orchid with lemon-orange throat, fully eight inches in diameter, presented by Edward A. Manda of West Orange, and a cattleya orchid with white petals and crimson lips from the gardens of John Lager of Summit.

More than 400 prizes will be awarded.

Social Security Unification Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—An amendment to the Social Security Act to provide uniformity and to simplify the keeping of industrial records, was recommended to the House Ways and Means Committee March 13 by George K. Batt, comptroller of Dugan Brothers of Newark, N. J., and Charles A. Eaton, Jr., Secretary of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce.

At a hearing before the Committee, they urged approval of a Bill by Representative McCormack (D), of Massachusetts, which would base employers' payroll taxes on the first $3,000 paid annually to any worker. Under the present law, there is no limit to the amount of wages on which employers' payroll taxes are paid.

Living Show of WPA Project Arranged for World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—"Work—the American Way out of Unemployment" is the theme of the $250,000 Works Progress Administration exhibit now being built at the New York World's Fair, Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, WPA Administrator, announced today.

The display will be a living panorama of WPA workers shown at work on the various relief projects. Photographs and models will be used for all projects whose size makes them impossible of reproduction.

Built with Federal funds allotted to the WPA, the exhibits will be housed in a U-shaped building on the Avenue of Patriots. Near the main building there will be a small theater, seating 299 persons, with a revolving stage and a motion picture projection booth, in which will be presented 40-minute plays free of charge.

The WPA exhibit will be identifiable by a tower bearing the words "Works Progress Administration." The inner walls of both the theater and the main building will be decorated with murals executed by WPA artists. The buildings will be fronted by an open court, 126 feet in length and 80 in width, which will serve as a park and will contain a band shell for the presentation of folk-dance tableaux and concerts.

It is estimated that an administrative staff of from 100 to 200 persons will be needed, besides the workers who will take part in the exhibits.

Mrs. Roosevelt A Policy-Maker?

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas March 12 that a President's wife does not see her husband often enough to tell him what to do.

Governor O'Daniel introduced her to a lecture audience as a person with whom no fault whatever could be found.

"You've possibly heard of her husband," he said. "Any good things he may have done during his political career are due to her, and any mistakes he may have made are due to him not taking up the matter with his wife."

Mrs. Roosevelt then made her disclaimer of credit.

In a question and answer session Governor O'Daniel asked what kind of biscuits were used in the White House, "baking powder or buttermilk?"

Mrs. Roosevelt told him "both kinds."

This Changing World

Storing Commodities — Sub-Committee of Senate Military Affairs Committee Approves Scheme as National Defense Measure—Resisting the Lobbies

By H. B. Elliston

There is one very old deal which the New Deal, far from overcoming, has insensibly fomented. This is the one produced by lobbying. With a budget which, relatively speaking, is astronomical, the Federal Government is now an open invitation to all the special interests and pressure groups to advance their own particular ideas on how to spend it. The national interest seems like a frail barque in such tempestuous waters, pulled this way and that. For, when a proposal comes along which has a national end in view, then be sure that some lobbyists are bound to be on hand to try to pervert it.

This is the situation that seems to be overtaking the project for buying and storing commodities of foreign origin. Most countries have adopted such a device as an essential feature of their defense plans. A week ago I suggested that the time was overripe for the United States to follow suit. It was an obvious idea which had long been in the minds of defense-minded members of Congress and Administration officials. My own espousal of it, as a matter of fact, was printed, quite by coincidence, on the very same day of a similar recommendation by a sub-committee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. The Senators made me feel just a little behind the times. Nevertheless, knowing that there's many a slip twixt sub-committee and Congress, I made inquiries about the prospects or otherwise of this eminently wise precaution on a visit to Washington last week.

* * *

What I heard was, to say the least, disconcerting. But let me first describe the measure in which this storage idea is embodied. It is known as the Thomas bill after the Senator from Utah. There is a similar bill, better in some respects, which has been offered in the House by Representative Faddis, but no action has yet been taken on it. The Thomas bill provides for the expenditure of $25,000,000 annually for four years for the acquisition of materials in two categories, strategic and critical. We will not bother about the critical materals. The materials called strategic are "those materials essential to the national defense for the supply of which in war dependence must be placed in whole or in part on sources outside the continental limits of the United States and for which strict conservation and distribution control measures would be necessary."

Seventeen materials have been listed in the strategic category. One is manganese, another tin. Of the latter none is produced in the United States, and of the former 5 per cent only of the American consumption. It would seem, therefore, that there should be no question that the same source of production of these materials should be tapped for storage as for current use. But no! There are those in the capital who see in the acquisition of these two metals a danger to domestic interests!

* * *

I cannot vouch for the movement against the tin purchases. But I was told that there are members of Congress who feel that the money to be used for buying tin should be devoted to trying to find some in the United States. It appears that in a recent debate a member exhibited a piece of metal which he declared was tin. His object was to urge upon his colleagues the necessity of geological exploration. When there is so much tin, and cheap tin, available for purchase in the tin producing countries!

Manganese is an old headache carried over from every struggle over the tariff bills for a quarter-century past. There is some manganese in the United States. But it is mainly low-grade, and is used in storage batteries. The main use of manganese is as an alloy in the best steel, and this supply comes from Brazil and Russia, among other places. The domestic interests have managed to keep a tariff on this supply of 37 per cent of the current price. And yet, such is the low quality and paucity of the domestic supply, consumption is still only 5 per cent domestically mined. This does not faze the manganese interests, however. They want to protect themselves against buying for storage as well as for current use.

Any true national policy, surely would seek to keep the little American supply intact. That would be conservation. And it would be a defense measure in itself. For I am told that if, in time of emergency, the United States had to rely upon its best mine, within six months the supply would be exhausted. Much better not to waste such a resource, but to stock up the metal out of the riches of other countries, where it is both plentiful and cheap.

But the manganese lobby is fighting the storage proposal. It is said, indeed, that the lobby is so active that more money is spent upon political activities than is earned out of the sale of the manganese! For the industry employs only 300 men.

As a safeguard against such attacks, the bill should be endowed with a specific statement providing that the money be spent abroad. What is the use of buying and storing materials which are already within the country? The object of the bill is to insure against the risk that in war-time the foreign supply might be cut off. It had never occurred to me that, with such a precise object, a storage bill might lend itself to perversion. However, this is what its friends seem to fear. From what I heard, the lobbies are again flourishing like the green bay tree in Washington, only more so.

Americans at Work

"Millions Make the Movies"
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Student Gadgeteers Exhibit Work for $3,000 in Prizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—A two-cycle Diesel engine constructed by five high school girls, a diving helmet made out of an old hot water boiler and a discarded bicycle pump, and two old tin cans transformed into a machine for the transmission of pictures by electricity are among the interesting features of the eleventh annul youth's science and engineering fair which is being judged today at the American Museum of Natural History and will be open to the public from March 12 to 16.

There are 301 exhibits in the show and approximately $3,000 will be distributed in prizes which must be spent in the furtherance of scientific work. The exhibits range from marionettes run by electricity to the manufacture of coal gas and from rat mazes to an automobile clutch for the fluid transmission of power, one of the newest gadgets in the automotive field.

The children have been very ingenious in making articles out of discarded scraps and in thinking up unusual subjects. They offer a scheme for the rehabilitation of the Sahara desert, traffic and train control devices, model navy bases, a gadget with which to do silver plating at home, plastic synthetic dyes, radio beams, and plants grown without soil.

One of the most elaborate models comes from a Hoboken High School lad and is in the noncompetitive class, its 7 x 4 foot size making it ineligible to enter any contest. The model shows Radio City Music Hall stage set for the first act of an opera, and is complete with lights which flash on and off.

The fair is the high point in the program of 6,000 students who are members of the American Institute's national organization of science and engineering clubs. This year's exhibit is especially important to the youngsters since from it, as well as from past prize winners, entries will be chosen for a display at the World's Fair.

Danish Royal Couple Sail for First Visit To United States

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark sailed from Southampton on the liner Canada for San Francisco today on their first visit to the United States.

The Crown Prince and his wife decided on the long ocean trip through the Panama Canal instead of going by way of New York because of their enthusiasm for the sea.

They are due on the west coast of the United States early in April and expect to be in Washington, D. C., at the end of the month.

Prince Frederik will open the Danish pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

Wage-Hour Date Shifted

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration announced March 13 that revised regulations for keeping employes' records of industrial homeworkers would not go into effect until April 1. March 15 was the original date.

Graduates Wait On New Deal For Jobs After June

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—The prospect of jobs for this June's crop of high school graduates depends in large measure upon what the Federal Government does to business in the next few months, according to speakers at the fourth annual career conference of the Vocational Service for Juniors on March 10 and 11, attended by 3,000 boys and girls.

Some 200 construction workers have been laid off and no new stores are being opened or employees added to the staff until the question of the chain store tax is settled in Congress, said C. S. Christensen, Vice-President of Gristede Bros., Inc.

W. A. Ferguson, Public Relations Counsel for Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, said that in 1937 the company did a $40,000,000 business, with profits of only $700,000, considerably more than half of which had to be paid in social security taxes.

"I believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire," said Mr. Ferguson, "and that wages should be as high as industry can stand but some people do not seem to know when the limit has been reached."

Opportunities in food, clothing, and photography are being explained to the youngsters, the speakers generally advising that graduates must begin at the bottom and that willingness to do this is one of the basic requirements of a successful career.

There is all too much attempt to chart a course far ahead, said Lieutenant-Governor Charles Poletti, who advised the boys and girls not to look too much to the future, but to accept menial tasks and do them wholeheartedly as having significance and importance.

The career conference is only one of the activities by which the Vocational Service for Junior attempts to help young people in the Metropolitan Area. The President of its Board of Managers is Mrs. Edward C. Henderson, who has been helping to solve employment problems of New York city youth for nearly half a century, ever since she was a young girl herself.

Women Protect Liberty's Shrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — A protest against the New York World's Fair plan to sell beer, pretzels and hot dogs on the terrace of Pennsylvania's reproduction of Independence Hall at the fair grounds has been made by Mrs. J. Bertram Hervey, President of the Philadelphia Federation of Women's Clubs.

"The Fair should not use symbolism as a cloak to make a travesty of a sacred shrine," she declared. "I feel that anything as sacred as Independence Hall should be maintained the way people know and recognize it."

Mrs. Hervey's criticism was one of many voiced in Philadelphia when it was learned that the inside of the reproduction was being "modernized" and that the sale of beer, pretzels and hot dogs would be permitted on the terrace of the building.

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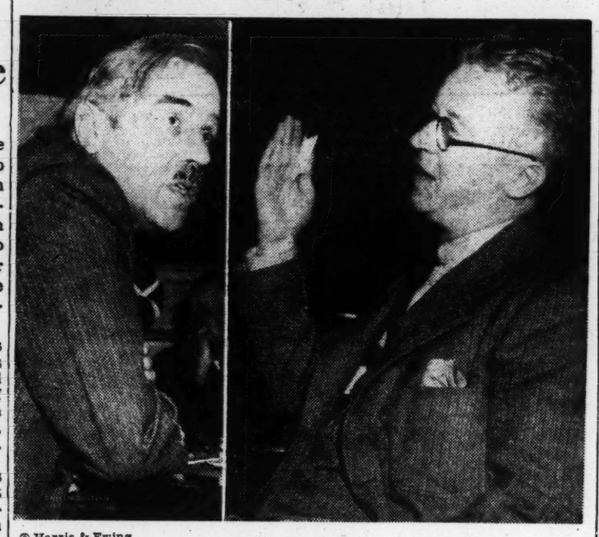
Camera Views the News



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Testify at Washington Hearings

Stephen Raushenbush (left), former chief investigator of Senate Munitions Committee, opposes the fortification of Guam Island. Col. James J. McEntee (right), assistant director of Civilian Conservation Corps, opposes placing organization under PWA.

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'Cooking' Candy Ham and Eggs

A California manufacturer sent Senator Sheridan Downey a candy reproduction of the symbol of the Senator's pension plan, ham and eggs. The Senator ordered 98 more for his Senatorial colleagues. Two of the office assistants are seen "cooking" them for the photographers.

Wide World

Climbing First Rungs of Diplomatic Ladder

John F. Kennedy, son of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, is shown making a telephone call from his office in the Embassy at London after taking up his duties in his father's office. Later the recent Harvard student will be transferred to the American Embassy in Paris.

Kansas City Jury Includes Public In Blame for Crime

KANSAS CITY, Mar. 13 (AP)—Blame for "a widespread breakdown in law enforcement" in Kansas City was placed on the public and officials alike in the final report March 11 of Jackson County Grand Jury.

Warning of "consequences" of a "wide-open town," the Jury stated: "From our investigation we find a situation which should impress the community conscience much deeper than does the mere question of whether somebody wants to gamble or whether someone wants to buy a drink of liquor at an unlawful hour. We believe the term 'a wide-open town' implies a degree of corruption of public officials that is incompatible with their oaths of office."

29 More Indictments

Twenty-nine more indictments returned with the written report to Judge Allen C. Southern brought the Jury's total to 166. Another was returned and dismissed by Judge Southern. Among those indicted were W. W. Graves, County Prosecutor, two other county officials and a man termed "the big man of gambling" by Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves.

Judge Southern, who in summoning the Grand Jury, echoed lax law enforcement charges levelled at Kansas City and Jackson County officials by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, praised the jurors as they ended their work.

Belong on Pedestal

"The public should commend you and place you on the pedestal where you belong," the judge said.

"While organized crime and open violation of the law has been publicly known for some time, you have raised the corner of the curtain which enveloped the underworld and exposed a mass of corruption."

Hardly had the report been handed in when police rounded up 90 persons in a raid on a racehorse bookmaking shop. It was the biggest by police in recent years.

Society Would Keep Old Custom House As Philadelphia Shrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The first steps in the conversation of the old Philadelphia Custom House into an historical center were taken recently when A. E. Demaray appeared before a House Appropriations Committee in Washington and reported the offer of a Philadelphia historical society to maintain and operate the old building.

Mr. Demaray said that arrangements had been made to take over the building, which is now carried by the Treasury Department as "surplus property."

It was reported that several historical societies here are interested in the project, and if the building is turned over to the National Park Service, the societies will pool their resources to maintain and operate it as a historical center.

The building, described as "one of the surviving masterpieces of American architectural history," has been vacant since the completion of the new Custom House several years ago. It was erected in 1819 for the Second United States Bank, of which Nicholas Biddle was at one time President. In 1841 the Federal Government purchased the building for a custom house.

Its vaults contained many valuable historical documents, some of which have since been moved to the new building. However, the Government recently sold as waste paper some 40 tons of old records. About 400 pounds of these were purchased by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which is now engaged in scanning them to determine if they have any value.

Democrats File Party Receipts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Democratic National Committee reported to the Clerk of the House March 11 it had collected $258,469 in the first two months of this year and spent $235,392.

Of the total receipts, $221,545 came from Jackson Day dinners, $7,208 in cash contributions and $19,385 from sale of literature and other sources.

The committee reported unpaid obligations of $87,826, including loans of $25,000 from Sol Rosenblatt, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City; $15,000 from the Manufacturers Trust Company, New York, and $5,000 from L. W. Robert, Jr., of this city.

The report showed Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier, donated $1,000 for the Democratic Digest.

Washington's Jackson Day dinner netted the committee $52,000, the largest sum from this source.

Engine No. 1 Re-enacts Its 1862 Minnesota Run

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Old "William Crooks," engine No. 1 on the Great Northern Railway, re-enacted March 12 its first run of 77 years ago between St. Paul and St. Anthony—now Minneapolis.

The William Crooks, first locomotive to haul a train in Minnesota, starting in 1862, was freshly painted and its brass trimmings were shining as it pulled two ancient coaches from St. Paul to Minneapolis and back again, carrying more than a score of passengers. Thousands of spectators lined the route between the two cities. On March 15 No. 1 and its two cars will leave under its own power for New York to be exhibited at the World's Fair.

Model Senate Curbs Scope Of President's Foreign Acts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—A "dozen laws" were written and passed by debaters from 35 colleges who invaded the halls of government last week end for the sixth annual Student Model Senate.

Their request to meet in the Senate Chamber in the Capitol refused, the students went to the Archives Building but observed all senatorial rules of procedure.

On the first day of the two-day session, after an address of welcome by Senator Hendrik Shipstead (F-L) of Minnesota, members divided into four committees—on Foreign Relations, Government and Health, Government and Business and Labor which brought forth majority and minority reports as well as suggested legislation.

President of this year's "Senate" was Elizabeth Ann Green, of George Washington University, who refused to allow enthusiastic and persistent "Senators" from the 48 States tie her into many parliamentary knots. The Model Senate had many more feminine members than the real Senate but they were scarcely more vocal than Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas.

Advised by Senator Shipstead that "an ounce of thinking is worth a three-day speech," the "Senate" devoted only an hour and a half to each of its four major subjects.

Out of a heated discussion of foreign affairs came a resolution giving Congress rather than the President discretion as to whether military equipment and knowledge should be made available to foreign powers. A prohibition on construction of naval bases west of Pearl Harbor was voted.

The "Senators" defeated 44 to 41 a motion to extend full de jure recognition to the Franco Government in Spain and refused to grant the President more authority in the matter of neutrality.

A motion for a confederation of all nations, described by its proponent as the only practical means of ending war, was voted down.

An attack on the Pan American system as constituted today failed to receive support, the "Senate" deciding to indorse the principles and conclusions of the Lima Conference. Pump priming as a means of stimulating economic recovery received the approval of the "Senate," which moved to set up a Board of Public Welfare in which all relief activities of the Federal Government would be centered.

Federal incorporation of labor unions was also "ordered."

Another bill passed would establish a "Federal Health Department" with a "Secretary of Health" in the President's Cabinet, and would provide for a government medical subsidy, medical unemployment benefit, licensing of doctors and regulations of sale and advertising of drugs and patent medicines.

An amendment to the Securities and Exchange Act would empower the Securities and Exchange Commission to license corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

The "Senate" also went on record in favor of expansion of the United States Housing Authority "until such time as slum conditions are removed."

Before adjourning sine die the "Senators" selected Willard Perlee of Colgate University to head their organization next year.

FCC Appointment Faces Roosevelt

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt said March 10 he would accept the resignation of Eugene O. Sykes of the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Sykes is a former State judge in Mississippi and was appointed to the Radio Commission, predecessor of FCC, by President Coolidge in 1927.

Mr. Sykes told reporters his only consideration in resigning was a desire to re-enter the law practice. He said he would practice in Washington.

Mr. Sykes has been a consistent supporter of policies of Frank R. McNinch, Chairman, who was shifted by President Roosevelt from the Power Commission to the Communications Commission to "straighten out" the latter.

Robert H. Patton

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Robert H. Patton, who passed on March 12, three times declined the nomination for President of the United States on the Prohibition Ticket. Mr. Patton, a practicing attorney here for more than 50 years, was one of the nation's leading Prohibitionists and attended every national party convention between 1892 and 1924.

Crossword Quiz Answers

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Hollywood and 'Ideas': Should Films Say Something?

Americans at Work

The seventh of 12 articles on "Millions Make the Movies" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It does seem, sometimes, as if Hollywood exists entirely outside the world of ideas and critics to announce this fact have been numerous and vehement. But if this has been true of Hollywood—and there is some evidence, which I shall attempt to show, that it has not been altogether so—it has not been true of the motion picture in some of its less Hollywoodian aspects.

Yet I do not quite like to separate movies into Hollywood films and foreign films, either, with respect to this problem of ideas. By ideas, I mean those concerned more especially at the present time with social responsibility. A good deal has been made of the fact that while Hollywood was producing its little story of boy meets girl in a hundred different fashions, the films of Pudovkin, Eisenstein, Dovzhenko, and other Russians were managing to say something important, even though tinged with a particular sort of political propaganda. This issue has been more intensified in Hollywood, perhaps, than it has outside, particularly among the members of the writers', directors', and actors' guilds.

The argument for the anti-Hollywood viewpoint has been somewhat strengthened by the excellent French films of Clair and Duvivier and Renoir; by the veritable renaissance of the English film, which began with Korda's "King Henry VIII," and runs right down to the present day; and by some outstanding documentary films both in England and the United States, comprising, in the former, the films of John Grierson, and in America "The March of Time," and the two Federal films of Pare Lorentz, "The Plough That Broke The Plains" and "The River."

Two Schools of Thought

The controversy over whether films should "say something," or whether they should stick to the tried and true road of entertainment purely as such, has divided and is dividing film makers and film commentators. And that that divergence is wholly artificial seems to me self-evident. Nevertheless, it is growing, and may yet engulf audiences as well.

There have recently sprung up several important groups bent on seeing that Hollywood's film makers stop dallying with petty plots and begin to reflect some of the sterner realities in the world about them. Most important of these, probably, is one known as Films For Democracy, numbering on its advisory board some famous writers, judges, professors, and educators. It threatens, if Hollywood films do not do something about their indifference to the tide of intolerance and reaction which is sweeping the world, to produce films of its own and release them—if the Hollywood producers will not take them—through the country's labor organizations.

Another such organization, listing among its affiliated membership perhaps 50 important educational, church, labor, social, cultural, racial, youth, fraternal, farm, veteran, and consumer organizations, from The American Civil Liberties Union to the Y. M. C. A., and from the United Automobile Workers of America to the Motion Picture Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, demands that the producers make more pictures on the order of "Zola," "Pasteur," "The Informer," "Blockade," "They Won't Forget," "Black Legion," and "Fury," and confine themselves less to "Boy Gets Girl," "Reporter Gets Scoop," "Cop Catches Robber," "Cowboy Ropes Steer."

Aims and Accomplishments

I do not see anything wrong with the objectives of these organizations—and, indeed, if Hollywood doesn't find some way to improve its product, there can be little doubt that it will awaken one day not long from now to find its erstwhile audiences drifting out of its theaters to entertainment more to their liking. I applaud their ambition to make their own pictures if Hollywood fails to be persuaded.

Yet I would point out to such as wish to do these things that back of the films they approve lies something more than enthusiasm for an idea. Pudovkin, in his film writings, gives full credit to D. W. Griffith for originating an art of movie making which the Russian carried to great heights in "Storm Over Asia"; and there is ample evidence that Eisenstein and Dovzhenko also went to school to the early American director. More than that, students of social aspects will not look in vain for a well developed social consciousness in Griffith.

The French avant-garde film students have long been admirers of Chaplin and Disney, in both of whom a very advanced art of cinema and a developed social consciousness seem evident. Grierson and Lorentz have been close students of cinema art—indeed, were authorities on it before they ever cranked the handle of a camera. It would be encouraging to have more evidence that the people who want socially significant films, and want them in the least possible time, were also interested in having those films be good pictures, merely as such.

Quality of Films

The film "Blockade" may have been laudable in argument, but it certainly was not a good film. (Some of those who opposed this picture, and some of those who argued most eloquently for it, might be surprised to learn to what extent both the film and the studio which made it traded on a knowledge of how profitable publicity could be gained by rousing just the opposition it did receive.)

"Pasteur" and "Zola," however, were well made films. If their success is any indication, there definitely is a market for films which say something, if they say it reasonably well. Nor can there ever be any question of the right of a producer, independent or otherwise, to make a provocative picture, if he is willing to take the consequences in audience friendship or antagonism—or both.

A too strict censorship is at present threatening to do more harm to the cause of good pictures than any other single thing. Against this there will certainly be reaction of one sort or another; and it may be that the very organizations named have sprung up in opposition to letting films be strangled by their self-appointed censors. I have sometimes wondered if it would not be worth while for some bold producer to send out a trial balloon in the form of a particularly censorable film and chance state censorship just to see what the result would be in pressure brought on the present organized central censor board headed by Mr. Breen.

One thing, at least, seems certain. The audience will in the end decide what sort of films Hollywood is to make. There is no lack of enthusiasm here for the most advanced form of films—social, economic, artistic. The crust over the profitable distribution of such films, however, seems to be too thick to allow them to break through. Writers and directors and players by the score are ready and willing to offer their services to the making of better films if producers, and their censors, and present highly questionable business methods, ever suffer the gates to open, as I am inclined to think they shortly will. For where there is profit, the average Hollywood producer is not far behind. And in the near future it may be profitable to make advanced, intelligent, and provocative films as it now is profitable to hug close to their antitheses.

Should Films Come to Grips With 'Problems'?

'One Third of a Nation' and the Housing Question

Scene from the movie version of the Federal Theater play discussing slum-clearance difficulties.

Hawaii: Department of Labor Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Proposals for establishing a department of labor in Hawaii, along with a "little Wagner act," have been put before the Territorial Legislature, since it convened on Feb. 15 for its biennial session. Labor groups, including affiliates of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, are supporting the move. The proposal has the backing also of numerous business groups wishing to prevent recurrence of industrial strife, such as has resulted in several costly tieups in Hawaii the past year.

Last summer the ships of the Inter-Island Steab Navigation Co., Ltd., were affected by a three-month strike which precipitated a waterfront riot in Hilo, and brought on gunfire by police, injuring 50 persons.

More recently, the port of Hilo was tied up, when longshoremen declined to handle cargo consigned to a business firm whose employees were on strike. These are controversies which both labor and business leaders believe could have been smoothed out without disruption of commerce, if there had been governmental machinery set up for that purpose.

At present, William G. Strench, Director of Immigration, Arnold L. Wills, Field Examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, and Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter are the only officials who can serve effectively to mediate industrial strife.

Governor's Recommendation

The Joint Congressional Committee which visited Hawaii in 1937, to analyze the territory's statehood aspirations, recommended that the Legislature give consideration to the establishment of a department of labor. In his message to the 1939 Legislature, Governor Poindexter recommended that laws be enacted providing for appointment of a committee of mediation and conciliation to function in the event of a labor dispute, and prohibiting lockouts or strikes for a period of 30 days pending a report.

A legislative committee appointed to study proposals for a department of labor drafted a bill providing for a department that would include public assistance, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, and a labor bureau. This bill, however, has been opposed by labor groups and by social service organizations, on the ground that labor should have a department which is not subsidiary to any other.

Two bills providing for a separate department have been introduced. One was drafted by the Progressive League of Hawaii, an organization of C. I. O. unions, teachers, and left-wing professional groups. A second bill, drafted by the Honolulu Central Labor Council, also provides for a separate department, but differs from the first in that it proposes the department be administered by a three-man board instead of one administrator.

Examiner Plan

Still another measure, known as the Hawaii labor relations act, has been introduced. This would set up a labor relations office, with an examiner appointed for a four-year term by the Governor, on advice and consent of the Senate. Proponents of this measure point out that it does not conflict with the labor department proposal, because the examiner would have no power to mediate or arbitrate any labor dispute. It would be his function to conduct hearings and to investigate cases of alleged violations of the rights of employees.

Although Hawaii now has a permanent representative of the NLRB, many labor leaders, and some civic and business officials, feel that it is too remote from Washington, and that procedure is too slow, for effective administration of the National Labor Law in the Territory.

Labor organizations and other liberal groups have not neglected to renew their attack on the anti-picketing law, the riot act and the land tenure laws, which labor leaders regard as detrimental to their cause.

Two wage and hour bills have been proposed to cover classification of employees who are not protected by the national law. One of these provides for a 44-hour work week for women. The other provides for a 48-hour work week and 25-cent minimum hourly wage for agricultural workers.

Of All Things . . . !

Crime and Punishment

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Judge John R. McNelis gave Cecil Shock a novel way to settle the speeding charge against him.

"This is my first offense and I haven't very much money," Mr. Shock told the Judge.

"Then I'll let you set your own fine," said Judge McNelis.

"A dollar and costs and costs suspended," Mr. Shock ruled.

The Judge agreed.

New Line of Defense

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada would be adequately protected from invasion if electric signs were erected along its coasts advertising the national debt, the number of unemployed, and the number of homes lost through taxes and mortgages, J. C. Landeryou, Social Credit member from Alberta, told the House of Commons.

"If any enemy saw the mess we're in, they would hesitate to take over such a country," he said, during defense debate.

Picket Wins Her Point

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because her boy friend hadn't spoken to her since their spat last week, Alicia Butler picketed his home for two hours, wearing a sign that said, "Elvin is unfair to Alicia." The boy, Elvin Hanback finally relented and the strike ended.

Another Language

SAVANNAH, Ga., (AP)—An Evening Press reporter was puzzled by this telephone query from a girl:

"A boy asked me to go 'scooter-pooping' with him and I want to know what kind of game it is before I accept."

Webster was a washout in this crisis, so the baffled reporter went into a hurried huddle with the office boy and the office ingenue and learned "scooter-pooping" is a currently popular term for going out and having a good time.

A Gentle Hint

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Scott T. Allen called at police headquarters.

"A strange thing has happened," he told Sergeant A. F. Green. "I left my car right outside and now somebody's locked it up and I can't get inside. The keys are gone."

"What were the keys for?" inquired the Sergeant.

"Why, to lock the car, of course."

"Well," the Sergeant countered, "that's just what we did with them."

It's part of the Department's educational program—teaching motorists not to leave keys in parked cars.

Sharecroppers Are Absolved Of Law Violations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has found no indication of law violation by the share croppers who established an encampment in southeastern Missouri last January in protest against "economic slavery."

J. Edgar Hoover reported to Attorney General Murphy March 12 that the farmers were objecting to general conditions rather than to any individual landowners.

Mr. Hoover named Owen H. Whitfield, Negro minister and Second Vice-President of the Southern Farm Tenants Union, as leader of the demonstration, but said he had denied that his union, then a C. I. O. affiliate, had sponsored the demonstration.

Mr. Hoover's findings were criticized by J. R. Butler, President of the Southern Farm Tenants Union. He charged at Memphis, Tenn., that Federal agents had talked only with landowners and termed the Hoover report "unfair, inaccurate and incomplete."

PWA Ahead of Schedule

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Ickes reported March 12 that construction of Federal projects under PWA allotments was well ahead of schedule. About 60 projects costing $3,568,000 have been completed, he said, and 1,829 projects costing $196,431,244 are under construction.

More International Trade Keynotes Convention Call

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Advancement of international trade will be the keynote of the 1939 convention of the National Foreign Trade Council to be held in the Commodore Hotel here from Oct. 9 to 11, inclusive, it was announced by James A. Farrell, Chairman of the Council, who issued the call for the convention.

"It is the intention of the Council to make the coming convention an international assembly where valuable constructive work may be accomplished towards a revival of the spirit of friendly co-operation in international commercial relations," Mr. Farrell said.

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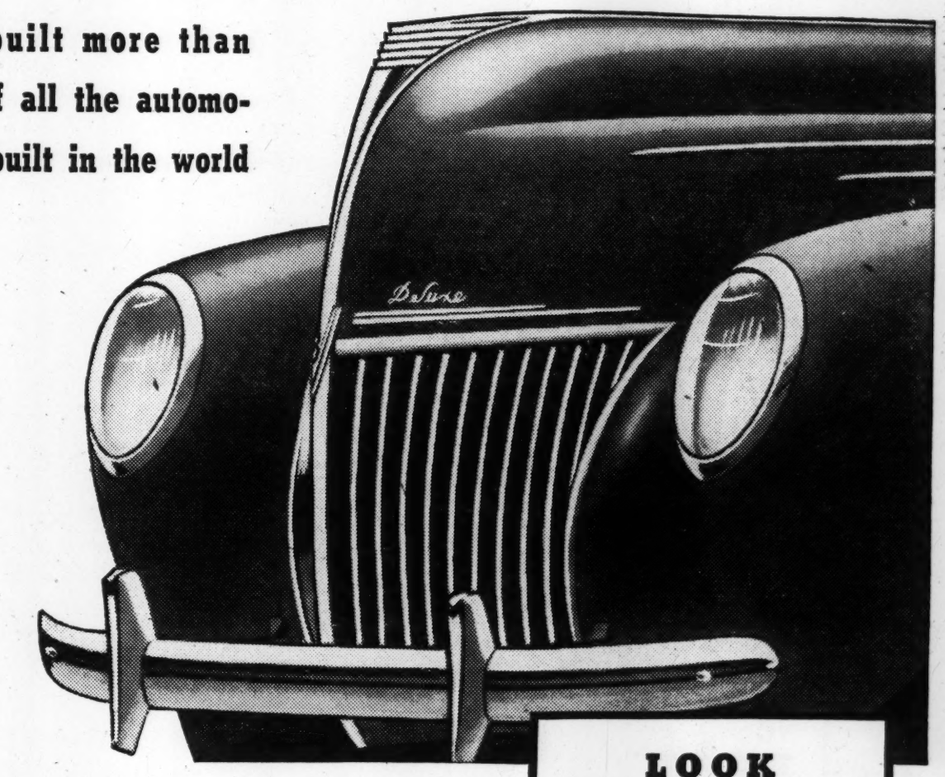
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German Press Hits 'Czech Terror'

Hungary and other States alarmed lest a German gain in Slovakia will mean them next.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, March 13.—Hungary is observing watchful neutrality in the Slovak-Czech conflict—not because Hungarians are sympathetic toward the Czechs or interested in the preservation intact of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, but because they consider the present crisis is not really a conflict between Czechs and Slovaks, but between Czechs and Germans.

Many observers here believe that the Germans are endeavoring to gain complete indirect control of all Slovakia. This would greatly strengthen the already very strong hold which the Third Reich has on Hungary, and is therefore the last thing any Hungarian wants. Moreover, Hungarians are alarmed by the fact that the Germans in Slovakia do not regard the head of Slovakia or Czecho-Slovakia as their ruler, but the head of the Third Reich.

Ratio of German Population

[There are 377,830 minority Germans in the whole of Czecho-Slovakia, or 3.9 per cent of the population. The number in Slovakia alone is 143,317, or 5.9 per cent of the population.]

There are many more Germans living in Hungary than in present-day Czecho-Slovakia, and if the Germans in Czecho-Slovakia ask Chancellor Hitler to intervene in every dispute with non-Germans they may begin to do the same here.

Furthermore it is noted that during the stormy days in Bratislava, Reich Germans went across the bridge from Germany in order to demonstrate against the Slovak Government. During a similar crisis Reich Germans could also enter a half dozen border cities in Hungary to demonstrate against the Hungarian Government.

Other States Watch Results

For these reasons Hungarians have tacitly taken the side of Prague. They think the present Czech supervision over Slovakia would be better than German control. Many Hungarians are brought thus to a place where they almost consider the Czechs their helpers in resisting Germany.

Public opinion and Government sympathy in Rumania and Yugoslavia are unreservedly on the side of Czecho-Slovakia. Slovakia indeed seems to be sort of a test case. If Germany now imposes its open and unrestricted control upon Slovakia when will it use another similar conflict to impose its domination upon the other little States in southeast Europe? The smaller nations here are very anxiously watching to see if the frail dike of Bratislava will hold.

Hitler Receives Tiso At Berlin Conference

By the Associated Press

Berlin, March 13

Reichsführer Hitler received Dr. Joseph Tiso, deposed Slovak Premier, for an "extended" conference.

Dr. Tiso, who was ousted from the Premiership of Autonomous Slovakia by the Prague Central Government Friday because of agitation for Slovak independence, arrived at Berlin's Tempelhof airdrome late this afternoon.

S. S. guards with a band, accorded him honors usually extended to a Premier in office. He was driven directly to the Chancellery.

Pre-Munich attitude seen in stand taken in the present dissension over Slovakian regime.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 13—Headlines which talk of "Czech terror" and "Slovakia under Czech bayonets" on typical pre-Munich lines stream across German newspapers today, thus clearly defining the attitude the German Propaganda Department takes toward the Czech-Slovak dispute.

Great stress is also laid on the rights of German minorities both in Slovakia and Ruthenia in today's press comment.

The Czecho-Slovak Government's behavior and methods are characterized by German circles as a "return to the system of former President Eduard Benes." Czech leaders are condemned on the ground that they have failed to "co-operate" in the consolidation of relations between Czechs, Slovaks, and Ruthenians. They are said to have failed to show the insight and good will necessary to prevent the "Balkanization of Cental Europe"—a favorite term of German criticism. Prague, it is maintained, in these circles has not really changed since last October—which means that it has not followed the German lead sufficiently to please the Reich. Rather, it is charged, Czecho-Slovakia has gone its own way, seeking to establish Czech policy in Slovakia and Ruthenia by financial pressure, and police and military measures.

Minority Issue the Lever

It is also stressed here that developments in Slovakia must be carefully watched since there are Germans there who may be affected.

In other words a German minority in Czecho-Slovakia and all other parts of Central Europe is the Trojan horse which opens the way for Germany's action whenever the Reich desires.

The logic which has developed in certain sections of the press today is that Italy and Germany, as guarantors of the Munich agreement regarding Czecho-Slovakia, understood that definite responsibilities for the maintenance of the new Czech border involved equality status for autonomous Provinces—of the Czechs, the Slovaks and the Ruthenians.

"It is hardly necessary to add," concludes the article of the Neues Wiener Tageblatt of Vienna, "that a system based upon bayonets is not fulfillment of this task. Czecho-Slovakia formerly applied this system but meanwhile times have changed."

England and France Excluded

Whatever be the outcome of the threats contained in these words it is clear that they assume the complete exclusion of England and France from decisions in Central European affairs. Both of the western democracies are also signatories of the Munich agreement which guarantees the frontiers of Czecho-Slovakia, but Germany evidently interprets their impotence at that time as evidence that they were then once for all excluded from any interference in the future of Czecho-Slovakia.

Despite the fact that the final adjustment of Czecho-Slovakia's frontiers is to come March 14, through the transfer of certain Slovak territory to Hungary and certain coresponding Hungarian territory to Slovakia, there is no sign that either the Third Reich or Italy is prepared to go forward with guarantees for the Czech frontier which they as well as Britain and France agreed at Munich to undertake. The uncertain internal conditions in Czechoslovakia are being used as an excuse here.

'All Germans' Defended

BERLIN (AP) — Admiral-General Erich Raeder, Naval Chief of Staff, declared at a memorial day celebration March 12 that "what Germany wants and needs is peace." The celebration, attended by Chancellor Hitler, was in honor of Germany's war heroes.

Admiral Raeder reiterated the Nation's determination to protect "all Germans this side or that side of the borders."

He defended Germany's rearmament and declared:

"There was a time when the Führer submitted to the world his proposals for a workable, significant limitation of arms. They were rejected without exception.

"We will deny nobody the right to do that which he deems necessary for his own safety.

"Germany is the protector of all Germans this side or that side of the borders.

"Germany strikes quickly and hard," he declared.

World Affairs Notebook

Belgium's Problems

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Belgium's problems—differences between Flemings and Walloons, between Roman Catholics and Liberals, and between King and Cabinet on royal prerogatives—have come to a new head with the sudden dissolution of Parliament March 6 and the decreeing of elections for April 2.

Belgian Independence, which followed the revolt against Holland in 1830, being recognized by the London conference that guaranteed its neutrality, left a difficult race and language problem. Flemings and French-speaking Walloons which comprise the Nation have had continuous differences. At the back of today's crisis are the wage cut issue with Socialists and Flemish agitation for a federal type of State.

Status in Europe was settled in 1920 when Belgium signed a defensive treaty with France, thereby superseding the neutrality status.

Accession of Leopold in 1934 after the fatal accident to King Albert brought the young King face to face with acute Flemish-Walloon differences, settlement of which was tried in a law regulating use of Flemish and French languages in various districts.

Rise of Rexists, Flemish fascist group, in 1936, came after the earlier "Dinaso" fascist party. Their activities with threats of German expansionism, led King Leopold to announce termination of military alliances and reversion to pre-war neutrality.

Economic peace became the main consideration in Belgium as Premier van Zeeland, after devaluing the belga and restoring national prosperity, resigned in 1937 and went to America to study plans for world economic program at invitation of the powers. The King's proposal for permanent universal economic organization caused considerable stir in Europe. The same year Brussels was host to the abortive conference of Nine-Power Treaty signatories and others on conflict in the Far East.

Rexists fortunes ebbed at last October's municipal elections, but Fleming-Walloon conflict brought a Cabinet crisis Feb. 10 and still awaits solution.

A Monday Feature

Italy Arms African Natives

ROME, March 13 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, declared yesterday that Italy was raising a native army in North Africa to fight "a foreign enemy, no matter who it is who dares to advance."

The editor, usually regarded as Premier Benito Mussolini's spokesman, made the first Fascist disclosure that Italy was arming natives in Italy's new African empire.

Writing in La Voce d' Italia, Signor Gayda told of Italian accomplishments in North Africa, which he listed as road construction, the building of new cities, agricultural development, mineral exploration, and the settling of Italian colonies.

"And finally," he added, "the formation of imposing and faithful native armed forces which will make their fearful weight felt against any foreign enemy, no matter who it is who dares to advance."

[Under the British - Italian Easter accord of last April 16, Italy is "disposed to accept the principle that natives of Italian East Africa are not obliged to perform military duties other than those of local policing and territorial defense."]

France Dispatches Troops

MARSEILLE, France (AP)—A battalion of Senegalese sharpshooters sailed March 2 for Djibouti, French East African Port on the Gulf of Aden, aboard the steamer Cap Varella.

The approximately 1,000 colonial troops left this Mediterranean port just eight days after Georges Mandel, Colonial Minister, requested reinforcements for French Somaliland garrisons to meet alleged Italian infiltrations.

New Refugees for France

PARIS, March 13 (AP)—An agreement with Nationalist Spain March 11 gave France at least a partial outlet for 440,000 Spanish refugees, but the Government was presented a new refugee problem by thousands of Jews seeking to leave Italy.

Burgos, Spanish Nationalist capital, agreed to admit immediately between 6,000 and 7,000 former Republican soldiers who fled to France with the fall of Catalonia and have since chosen to return to Nationalist territory.

French gendarmes and mobile guards meanwhile were strengthened on the Italian frontier since Saturday midnight was the time set by a Fascist decree for Jews affected to leave the country. The decree, issued last fall, allowed Jews who entered Italy since 1919 six months to leave Italy.

French officials estimated that 5,000 of them were waiting on the Italian side of the Alps for a chance to get into France. Several thousand were believed already to have crossed by way of smugglers' trails.

In Rome it was estimated a total of 6,000 Jews were affected by the expulsion order. Diplomatic circles believed, however, additional days of grace would be granted those unable to arrange residence abroad.

Those remaining were subject to arrest after midnight, but there was no indication of immediate action.

Paper Assails Roosevelt

BURGOS (AP)—El Diario, Spanish Nationalist newspaper, on March 12 charged the United States with seeking world economic and political dominance, and particularly criticised President Roosevelt's policy in South America.

The paper said President Roosevelt "creates for his innocent subjects the fantastic perils of an impossible air invasion in order to get the necessary credits to arm to the teeth—arms which he calls defensive—a Nation which by its geographical situation and by the immensity of the seas that surround it and the lack in them of military bases, cannot fear the least aggression from Europe."

The newspaper declared the hidden purpose of the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, last December was to get South American nations also to rearm "so the United States could aid them with opportune loans that would chain them forever."

Franco Memorial Loses

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—A New Mexico House memorial asking Congress to recognize the Spanish Nationalist Regime of Gen. Francisco Franco was killed March 11 by the Senate a few minutes before the Legislature adjourned.

Reich Drive for Land Urged

MUNICH, March 13 (AP)—Robert Ley, chief of the National Socialist Labor Front, told a mass meeting here yesterday that Germany's demands for "living space" must be heeded "without delay."

"If we are cheated out of our rights, developments will follow compared to which Versailles will be but child's play," he said.

"If Jews cheat us," Herr Ley added, "we shall exterminate every Jew in the world."

He brought boos from the crowd when he said 40,000,000 Britons rule 470,000,000 people and 40,000,000 Frenchmen rule 200,000,000.

"We are at least as good as the English and all the rest of them," he said. "Destiny should give us the same chance.

"Now we have Adolf Hitler. The time is ripe. We should claim what is due us.

"The unanimous demands of 80,000,000 for living space which is ours by right must be heeded and that without delay for the alternative would be the revival of Communism in Germany."

Herr Ley said the swastika was in the minds of all peoples of the world and that President Roosevelt's defensive measures were taken with an eye to Germany.

The election of Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli as Pope Pius XII, he said was certainly held "under the sign of the swastika"—a statement upon which he did not elaborate, but which was interpreted as a reference to the world-wide strengthening of National Socialist influence.

Individuals in Germany he said might believe what they liked in the way of religion but must understand that their lives must be devoted to the National Socialist State.

Germanized Austria Ends First Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 13—The first anniversary of the annexation of Austria and the entry of Adolf Hitler into Vienna at the head of Germany's armed forces was celebrated here yesterday, though major celebrations are being delayed until the arrival of the Reichsführer when an elaborate review of the troops stationed in the Capital will take place.

The changes which the National Socialist regime has introduced have been many and far-reaching. Almost all members of the Schuschnigg regime have disappeared. Instead of the former easy-going leaders new men have been placed as heads of the various districts. Most of these men are younger and more energetic, and concerned less with Austrian traditions than with the assimilation of their country in line with the Führer's desires. Outwardly co-operation has certainly been eforced on a large scale, but the extent to which this has met with inner response is problematical.

The Ostmark, as Austria is now called, is naturally divisible into two clearly defined parts: Vienna and the rest of the country. The latter has accepted National Socialism with few murmurs, though the enthusiasm of early days has long disappeared. Vienna, the Capital, on the other hand, is still a problem for the Third Reich. After the first flush of success disillusionment soon set in, first among ordinary people and then among Austrian National Socialists who expected far greater rewards for their part in the struggle for power. In fact it is no secret that some of District Leader Joseph Bürckel's most difficult work has been in dealing with his own subofficers and Party men. Today many of them are still far from satisfied.

The treatment of Jews in Vienna which was reputably far worse than anything in Germany proper, also appalled the Viennese who are above all humane. The removal and spoliation of these Jews also has greatly reduced finance, trade, and commerce. Thus today Vienna lacks the gaiety and freedom of expression which were once its proud possession. This is not to say that the regime of the former Premier, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg was not tyrannical in its way, but it did not extend to the extreme limits of the present system.

National Socialists have much to do before Vienna is completely coordinated, especially before the workers are transformed into National Socialists. This the authorities know and in consequence of this the City is always regarded by them with some suspicion. Numbers of former Social Democrats in Vienna were shot or expelled under the pre-Hitler regime, but nevertheless the Socialist liberal tradition still continues among many of those who remain. Where it does not, it would be no exaggeration to say that not National Socialism but Communism makes the stronger appeal today.

The struggle between the National Socialist State and the Roman Catholic Church is also far from settled, especially in Austria. In fact it may be said that it is only in its initial stages.

When Herr Hitler marched into Vienna a year ago one German dream was fulfilled—another bit of the Versailles and Saint Germain Treaties was destroyed. But many here seem to be uncertain whether it would not have been better if fulfillment of the Pan-German dream had come more gradually.

British and German Groups Seek to End Trade 'War'

The News

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—A delegation from the Federation of British Industries left today for Berlin to confer with the Reichsgruppe industries, hopeful of aiding Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's appeasement program by improving Anglo-German trade.

Sir William Larke headed the delegation.

Mr. Robert Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, will go to Berlin next Thursday and after concluding his mission there will visit Moscow, Warsaw, Helsingfors, Oslo, Stockholm, and Copenhagen.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — General satisfaction prevails here over the coming visit of Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the British Board of Trade, and Mr. Robert Hudson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, simultaneously with the opening of negotiations between British and German industrialists to find a basis of better understanding between both countries in foreign trade matters.

The coming visit of these British Ministers is interpreted as a sign that the door to a closer economic co-operation between both countries is still open, and the fact that Mr. Ashton Gwatkin, head of the Economics Department of the Foreign Office, arrived here recently on a private visit which, however, enabled him to contact German official circles, is accepted as evidence of the importance which the British Government attaches to this matter.

Simultaneously, it has made plain to German economic leaders that Britain is determined to assist its own trade, in the struggle against state-aided German exports. This determination is seen in two developments. First came the recent pronouncement of the British authorities against German foreign trade methods. This was followed by a British grant of £10,000,000 credit for British exporters.

Action on Prices and Markets

Mr. Stanley is expected to meet Dr. Walther Funk, Reichs Minister for Economics, and other economic leaders while here, but the actual economic discussions are to be conducted by representatives of private industry of both States—that is representatives of the Federation of British Industries and the corresponding German groups.

The discussions aim at reaching a working agreement regarding export prices and markets. The British, on their side, complain of German dumping, and price undercutting in foreign trade, so as to increase that country's exports, while the Germans maintain that the British have the world in which to trade and yet exclude Germans everywhere.

Undoubtedly the discussions are to center round Germany's Wehrwirtschaft, that is, Germany's economic planning for war, which the British maintain is the greatest hindrance to economic co-operation between them. Germany wants, above all, to increase its exports, that is to obtain raw materials in exchange for manufactured goods. Its export position has been exceptionally bad during the past months so that this trade negotiation is welcomed.

British Policy in Doubt

Anglo-German economic relations are the most important issue just now, though the new British armaments project and political relations between both countries are also pressing in everyone's thought. While the new British armaments program is undoubtedly unwelcome here, since it goes far beyond the idea of "normal armaments competition" between nations, there is a general feeling that it will only be effective when England knows its own needs sufficiently to defend them.

"So much has happened recently," the Frankfurter Zeitung wrote recently, "in which British policy has had no share, in which it has only been an observer, half against itself, yet half under compulsion, lacking leadership and decision. Czecho-Slovakian events, Gen. Francisco Franco's victory in Spain, the Japanese taking of Canton, and the occupation of Hainan—were all events of world political significance, and yet they all happened without British policy having made up its mind." As a result, this editorial concludes, the British armored lion will only be really strong when England has regained its inner security as to where it intends to go, and when it again desires what its interests dictate.

Kaiser's Son in France For First Time Since War

PARIS (AP)—Prince August Wilhelm, first son of the former Kaiser of Germany to visit France since the World War, presided March 12 over a ceremony at suburban Ivry Cemetery in memory of German war victims.

The Prince placed a wreath bearing a Nazi swastika on a monument to German soldiers and spoke later at a private meeting of German war veterans and members of the German colony.

Court Acquits Kuhn On Charge of Libel

NEW YORK (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, national leader of the German-American Bund, was acquitted March 10 of a charge of criminal libel brought by former Magistrate Joseph Goldstein, Jewish lay leader.

The verdict was given by Magistrate James H. Solwell in Bay Ridge Court, Brooklyn, where 42 policemen and detectives stood guard during the hearing.

King Prepares for Lebrun

LONDON (AP)—Buckingham Palace announced March 11 that King George had postponed a scheduled visit to the Government's $50,000,000 munitions factory at Chorley, Lancashire, March 14 until after President Lebrun of France visits Britain later this month.

Informed sources said the postponement was caused by preparations to receive President Lebrun March 21.

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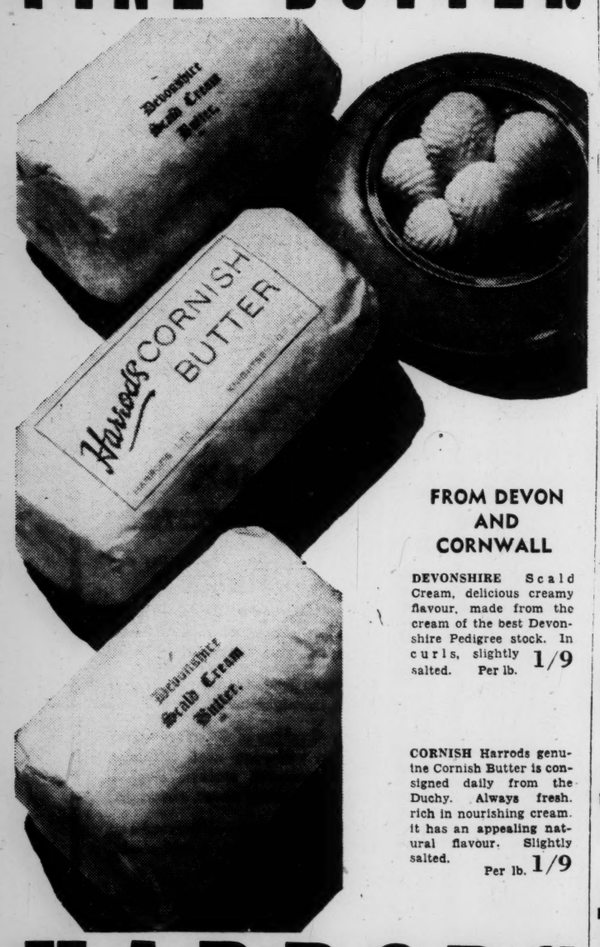

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Final British Palestine Plan Wins Chamberlain Approval?

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain was reported today to have agreed to the "final" British plan for controlling the future of Palestine.

Outlined in principle to the Jews at a three-hour conference last night, the plan was drawn up at a Cabinet subcommittee meeting at 10 Downing Street, where Mr. Chamberlain was said to have initialed the text.

Presence at the meeting of Admiral Baron Chatfield, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, was taken to indicate that a British proposal to increase her army reserve in Palestine probably would be adopted.

It was expected that the plan would be put before a full meeting of the Cabinet and submitted to Jew and Arab delegates to the Holy Land and peace conference later this week.

Jews raised numerous objections to the proposal at their meeting with Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald and other British officials last night, but agreed to consider it further when the Government submitted it to them in writing.

Official details of the final plan were not available, but it was believed to follow original British "suggestions" which the Jews rejected as a basis of negotiations Feb. 27 and which called for an independent Arab state in Palestine with Jews in a permanent minority.

Almost three years of Arab-Jew conflict have caused more than 3,250 casualties in Palestine, inflicted injuries on thousands of persons and cost an estimated $50,000,000, leaving the Arab and Jewish inhabitants unreconciled.

Arabs Make Demands

Arabs demand immediate stoppage of Jewish immigration to Palestine, creation of an independent Arab State and termination of Britain's mandate from the League of Nations.

Jews demand equality of status for the estimated 402,000 Jews in the Holy Land. The Arab population is about 883,000. In addition Jews ask support of the 1917 Balfour Declaration in which Britain promised to promote the development of a National Home for Jews in Palestine.

JERUSALEM, March 13 (AP)—Explosion of a land mine today killed two Jews and gravely wounded two others as they were walking along a trail near the Gilbea Hills.

A battle took place March 12 between British forces and an Arab band near Zemal, in neighboring Trans-Jordan. Forty-five casualties were counted among the Arabs, who were reported to have entered Trans-Jordan several days ago from Syria.

Aiding the British ground forces were 24 Royal Air Force planes, including heavy bombers.

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Catholic and Protestant clergymen of the capital joined March 12 in sending a cablegram to Prime Minister Chamberlain petitioning Great Britain to retain its mandate over the Palestine Jewish Homeland.

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Antarctic Regions, Claimed for U. S., Found Rich in Ores

VICTORIA, British Columbia (CP)—B. J. Trerice, reserve pilot of the Lincoln Ellsworth expedition which has claimed 80,000 square miles of the Antarctic for the United States, described it March 10 as offering "great mineral possibilities."

"The area is not volcanic and is considered valuable not only for its great possible mineral wealth but also from a meteorological standpoint," he said.

Mr. Trerice, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, and two expedition companions, Dr. H. T. Rhoads of Everett, Wash., and F. G. Seid, wireless engineer, New York, returned here March 10 from the Antipodes on the steamer Aorangi.

EVERETT, Wash. (AP)—Three returning members of the Lincoln Ellsworth expedition, explaining the United States' new claims to 80,000 square miles of the Antarctic, disclosed Australia might soon set up weather stations on the ice barrier's rim.

The United States' claims to the area, a section larger than New England with another good-sized state thrown in, were based on the Ellsworth flight. Flags and small brass cylinders were dropped on the barrier.

U. S. Ambassador Protests Tokyo Currency Move

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, said today Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in Tokyo had protested against Japanese financial measures in North China.

The Ambassador specifically objected to enforced circulation of Japanese currency, to the exclusion of Chinese currency.

Mr. Welles said the Ambassador had reiterated the position the United States took in a comprehensive note of Oct. 6. This Government, he said, believes that measures taken in North China discriminate against American trade interests in favor of Japanese interests.

More Power Demanded

SHANGHAI, March 12 (AP)—Fu Siao-en, Mayor of the Japanese-sponsored Greater Shanghai Government, today presented demands to the International Settlement Council and foreign consuls for greater participation in the Settlement's administration.

He demanded that the Chinese District Court and Land Office in the Settlement be handed over to his Government, that the Settlement prohibit the flying of Chinese flags and that steps be taken to eradicate terrorist activities against officials and sympathizers of the Japanese-sponsored government.

Meanwhile, a detail of Japanese police and detectives was reported to have left the American defense sector of the Settlement when an American marine patrol informed them they could take no independent action there.

Spectators said the patrol came upon the Japanese and several Settlement police inside the American defense sector. It was believed the Japanese had intended to investigate the home of an official of the Japanese-sponsored reformed government's tax bureau.

British Protest Rejected

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—British officials said today the Japanese Government had refused to remove a live wire entanglement from around the British concession at Tientsin, North China.

Japan's answer to three British protests against the entanglement, which was being studied at the Foreign Office, charged that British officials had permitted anti-Japanese elements to operate at Tientsin.

British denied this and it was understood that a sharp British note would be sent to Japan soon.

Britain delivered a formal protest on March 7. The British Cousul General at Tientsin and the United States and French Consuls had protested to Japanese authorities there on Feb. 28 on humanitarian grounds.

When no answer was received the Japanese were reminded of the situation again on March 4.

Huge War Budget O. K.'d

TOKYO, March 13 (AP)—The House of Peers unanimously approved today final details of a budget appropriating $5,270,000,000 yen (currently $1,438,710,000) to continue the Japanese-Chinese conflict until March 31, 1940. This approval completes parliamentary action in the matter.

The 1939-1940 budget, which totaled 3,694,752,000 yen (about $997,583,000), was approved by the Cabinet Dec. 2. It did not include China war appropriations.

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita told the Parliament March 11 that Britain had been warned her loan to China would "likely have considerable effect on British-Japanese relations."

He said the question of a protest to Britain against her contribution of $25,000,000 to a Chinese corporation for currency stabilization would be deferred until Japan determines how the loan is being used by China.

Asked about Japan's relations with Britain and the United States, Mr. Arita replied:

"The Government intends to pursue a policy of friendship with the United States," without mentioning Britain.

Communist Leader Gains Entry for Toronto Speech

TORONTO (CP)—William Z. Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party in the United States, arrived in Toronto March 11, after previously being sent back to Buffalo, N. Y., by Canadian immigration officials.

The Communist leader came here for an address. Immigration officers at Fort Erie were advised from Ottawa that his entry was legal

Shift in Paraguayan Cabinet Marks Reconstruction Period

The News

ASUNCION, Paraguay, March 13 (AP)—The resignations of Finance Minister Dr. Enrique Bordenave and Minister of Justice Juan F. Recalde were announced today. The reasons were not given.

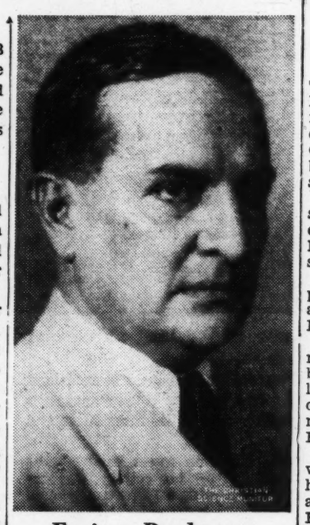
The Background

Cabinet instability has marked the recent course of Paraguayan politics in the wake of financial and social unrest due to the Chaco War with Bolivia, now terminated.

Both Dr. Bordenave and Señor Recalde came into office on Nov. 1 when President Felix Paiva named a coalition Cabinet to replace the one that resigned Oct. 12. He succeeded in obtaining co-operation of the Liberals. As a result, Paraguay presented a more united front as it entered the difficult period of adjustment with Bolivia.

Luis Argana resigned as Foreign Minister within a week after the October reshuffling, and was replaced by Elias Ayala, former Minister to Bolivia.

These changes, including the two latest, are minor compared with the turmoil of August and September, 1937, when former President Franco was deposed, restored, and finally replaced by President Paiva.



Enrique Bordenave
Paraguayan Minister of Finance who has just resigned.

Proposed Waterway to Play Vital Role in Steel Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—The rich eastern Ohio-western Pennsylvania area known as "the Ruhr of America" is to undergo an extensive change in its topography and give that important industrial area the world's busiest waterway, busier even than the Panama and Suez Canals combined.

This was assured when the U. S. Board of Army Engineers recently reported favorably to Congress on its survey of the proposed Lake Erie-Ohio River Waterway. The army engineers estimated total cost at $207,257,000 and recommended that work be begun at once on the first section.

The waterway, first proposed by George Washington in colonial days, is one long fought for by the powerful water transportation organizations, including the Mississippi Valley Association, to hook up America's far-flung inland waterway transportation system.

What Canal Will Do

The Lake Erie-Ohio River route will link together the huge, blunt-nosed, deep-draft freighters of the Great Lakes system with the flat-bottomed, shallow-draft barges and towboats of the Ohio and Mississippi River system, via two shallow and now unimportant streams, the Beaver and Mahoning Rivers, and an overland cut.

And the waterway, once opened, is expected to have a vital effect upon costs of producing steel in the United States, particularly in the Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts, the largest and third largest steel producing areas. And it might also change the entire mid-western transportation maps.

Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of the Army Engineers, has recommended to Congress that the Federal Government build a waterway 250 feet in width, a minimum of 12 feet deep and about 100 miles long between Beaver, Pa., on the Ohio River to a point near Ashtabula, Ohio, on Lake Erie.

He pointed out in his report that the project will save millions of dollars annually on freight charges on the tremendous volume of iron ore moving from the lower Great Lakes ports to Youngstown and Pittsburgh blast furnaces, as well as tremendous savings on the coal moving from the western Pennsylvania mines to Youngstown mills or to lower lake ports and destined to Duluth, Fort William and other upper lake ports.

He pointed out in his report that the waterway would have an annual prospective tonnage of 28,000,000 tons of commerce, making it one of the busiest waterways.

Early Canal Days

The campaign for building the waterway dates back many years. In fact, a barge canal did link the lakes and the Ohio River in Civil War days. But the real fight dates back to several important steel-making changes—wide use of scrap metal in the steel mills, invention of the by-products coke oven, changing markets and canalizing the Ohio River and some tributary streams.

The first job in making steel is always in assembling the materials—iron ore, coal and limestone. Since less ore than coal is needed, Minnesota ore moved to Youngstown and Pittsburgh, which also had the added advantage of being near the consuming markets.

Pittsburgh boomed as the leading steel center, and the Youngstown district—now that large eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania metropolitan area embracing a half million population—became the second largest producer.

About the time the Youngstown district's coal supplies gave out, coke became widely used in steel making.

Pittsburgh had plenty of coke and coal, and Youngstown mills imported their coke, a light, easily handled commodity, from the Pittsburgh area, where it was produced in beehive coke ovens.

Then the picture changed.

Came the increased use of scrap iron and steel in steel making—and therefore mucn smaller movements of iron ore, which was an advantage to the producers nearer the coal supplies. The byproduct coke oven was invented, making it necessary to bring in coal instead of coke, and that added a staggering sum to the freight bills of the steel mills far from the coal supplies.

Coney Island: Pre-Civil War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The register of the Old Coney Island House from 1848 to 1852 and containing a host of famous names has just been presented to the Brooklyn Public Library by Mrs. Amos H. Cropsey, of Old Greenwich, Conn., Dr. Milton James Ferguson, Chief Librarian, announced.

The family of Mrs. Cropsey's husband owned the Coney Island House, which was built in 1829 and destroyed by fire in 1930. As the first hotel erected at the now world-famous resort, it attracted the great and the near-great in the two decades just before the Civil War.

Among those whose names are written on the aging pages of the register are Washington Irving, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Herman Melville, Gen. Sam Houston, P. T. Barnum, and Jenny Lind.

P. T. Barnum took "The Swedish Nightingale" to dinner there on the day of her arrival in this country. Melville appeared at the hotel as the sensational young author of South Sea tales, while Washington Irving had returned from his ambassadorship to Spain, where he was inspired to write "The Conquest of Granada" and "The Alhambra."

Perhaps the most interesting occurrence at the inn was on July 11, 1850, when both Daniel Webster and Henry Clay registered. Although not together, they must certainly have conferred over the dinner table or on the piazza concerning such problems as the slavery issue and Clay's compromise measures to save the Union.

John C. Calhoun, the fiery South Carolinian, had missed Clay at the Coney Island House by one day in August, 1849, but it is not thought likely that such forthright political enemies would have agreed together even at Coney Island.

The register has been set aside for the collection of rare books and documents to be exhibited in the Brooklyn Public Library's new central building, now being completed at Grand Army Plaza.

Narcotics Ring Smashed In France on U. S. Tip

PARIS (AP)—The Sûreté Nationale announced March 12 the arrest of 60 accomplices of an international narcotics ring which it said was smashed on a tip from United States customs agents.

Police asserted the ring did a large business smuggling narcotics into the United States direct and by way of Mexico as well as engaging in the traffic in Europe.

U. S. Ambassador Sees Coronation Of Pope Pius XII

VATICAN CITY, March 13 (AP)—The coronation of Pope Pius XII was held yesterday in a ceremony lasting almost five hours. It was the first coronation to the radiocast. Moreover, it was the first to be attended by a United States representative since 1846.

Missions from 40 countries represented their governments at the coronation. Among them was Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to London.

Britain was represented by its premier earl, the Duke of Norfolk, and Ireland by its Prime Minister, Eamon de Valera.

Fifty princes and princesses of royal blood had seats within the vast basilica for the ceremony, one of the longest rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. They included two former Kings, Alfonso of Spain and Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Crown Prince Umberto of Italy was designated as representative of his father, King Victor Emmanuel, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, represented his father-in-law, Premier Mussolini.

Pope Pius XII chose the same tiara that was used at the coronation of Pius IX, thus symbolizing the end of the 69-year controversy between the Holy See and the Italian State which had kept the Popes voluntary prisoners within the Vatican and prevented coronations in public view.

The reconcilation came with signing of the Lateran Accords in 1929, one of the chief accomplishments of the reign of the new Pontiff's predecessor, Pope Pius XI.

Pope Names Maglione

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Pope Pius XII March 11 appointed Cardinal Luigi Maglione, former Nuncio to Paris, as Vatican Secretary of State—the position which, as Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, the Pontiff himself had filled under Pius XI.

Cardinal Maglione, an experienced diplomat, is one of the Pope's intimate friends. They were classmates in Capranica College at Rome when they were studying for the priesthood.

The two men are well acquainted with Europe's problems. Both the Pope and the new Secretary are diplomats. Both are Italian. The Pontiff has a first-hand knowledge of Germany. Cardinal Maglione has a first-hand knowledge of France. They, therefore were considered in foreign circles particularly qualified to ease by diplomacy the stresses between the Vatican and political dictatorships.

Pontiff Lauds Roosevelt

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Pope Pius XII was quoted March 13 by Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to London, as expressing "great admiration for President Roosevelt because he always admired his stand for religion."

The Pope received Mr. Kennedy, who was President Roosevelt's personal representative at the coronation ceremony, Mrs. Kennedy, and eight of the nine Kennedy children in a private audience.

"The Pope expressed gratitude to President Roosevelt for having sent a representative," Mr. Kennedy stated.

Collegiate Exemption Asked on Old-Age Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—Undergraduate spokesmen for a claimed total of 100,000 college students asked Congress March 10 to exempt student employees of fraternities and educational institutions from the social security pay-roll tax.

William W. Stifler, Jr., Amherst College student representing fraternity business managers, presented a brief to the House Ways and Means Committee asserting such an exemption would help needy students get a college education which "in itself is the best security in old age." Mr Stifler's brief asserted a poll conducted by the Amherst College student newspaper showed that 34 colleges in 20 states with an enrollment of over 100,000 students favored the exemption proposed.

At another Congressional hearing, a representative of the Association of American Colleges urged the Senate Labor Committee to exclude junior colleges and teacher training institutions from proposed Federal aid to education.

Britain Spurs World Strife, Communist Congress Hear

MOSCOW, March 13 (AP)—Communist parties in 53 countries sent volunteers to the Spanish Civil War, the Eighteenth All-Union Congress of the Communist Party was told today in a report by Dimitri Manuilsky.

"The Spanish people never will forget the help given to them by the world communist movement through creation of the International Brigade," said Mr. Manuilsky, delegate on the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

"Communist parties in 53 countries sent into the ranks of the International Brigade large numbers of members, central committees, and Party leaders . . . these are people of the Stalin era. The creation of the International Brigade is proof of the maturity of the Communist movement."

Thousands "Underground"

He said the Communist Party had an aggregate membership of nearly 2,000,000 outside Soviet Russia, not including "tens of thousands of Communists who work underground and therefore do not appear in statistics" nor "tens of thousands in prisons and concentration camps."

Mr. Manuilsky declared British imperialists were plotting to satisfy Italian Premier Mussolini in the Mediterranean at the expense of France, in order to detach Italy from the Rome-Berlin axis while "breaking the teeth" of Adolf Hitler in a British-encouraged German plot on Soviet Russia.

"In the Far East the British dream of dividing China," he asserted. "They permit Japan to weaken China but at the same time encourage military and economic weakening of Japan in order to be able to act as arbiter in a 'Munich peace of the Far East.'"

He contended that "British reaction does not desire the collapse of Fascism in Germany, Italy or Japan" but "wants to help the governments of these countries . . . thus making the Fascist states depend on the British Empire."

Explains British Plan

Mr. Manuilsky explained that the theory of this scheme, from the point of view of the British bourgeoisie, was that it would save capitalism through victory over Russia, at the same time weakening Britain's rivals and leaving it supreme among world powers.

"With their secret help to Japanese aggression in China," he continued, "they are paving the way for the expulsion of the British from the Far East.

"With concessions to Italian Fascism they are leading toward the loss of British positions in the Mediterranean.

"By strengthening German Fascism they pave the way for dismemberment of their own Empire; with their plan of attack against Soviet Russia they are leading to the collapse not only of Fascism, but of the whole capitalistic system."

Progress in America

The United States was described as at least one capitalistic State openly resisting the "imperialistic aims of the Fascist robbers."

The result of this, Mr. Manuilsky explained, "is the activization of resistance to Fascist plans in other parts of the world, includi Europe."

Internally in the United States, told the Congress, an anti-Fasc movement was growing and prom ing "a swing of the majority American workers over to the po tion of the class struggle."

Likewise, he said, the Commun Party in America was growing i strength and influence and "helpi by all means to promote the cl movement among the proletar and breaking away of the proletar from bourgeois parties."

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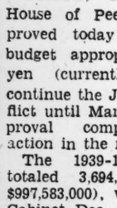

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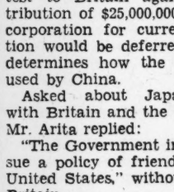

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Engineers Use Seismograph To Pick Site of Canal Lock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANAL ZONE, March 13—Exhaustive tests are being conducted on the Pacific Coast of Panama by Canal engineers and United States Army experts to find the most favorable site for construction of a third set of locks for the canal.

[In Washington, hearings on the new locks begin March 14 before the House Committee on Merchant Marine.]

Recent tests have involved use of a portable electrical seismograph to determine geological formations. Tests have been made under direction of E. R. Shepard, Senior Physicist for the War Department. The seismograph records, electrically, on a film the wave disturbance set up by exploding a blasting cap or a charge of dynamite at or under the surface of the earth. The wave of the blast is picked up by three detectors which record the disturbance successively and carry the impulses to three galvanometers which register them as light traces on a moving photographic film.

By measuring the time between registration of the shocks by the three detectors, and computing the length of time and the distance between the detectors, engineers can determine to a fine degree the types and depths of the subsurface materials.

By the use of the electrical seismograph, engineers can cover a wide area in a short time and determine, to an amazingly accurate degree, geological formations. More exact studies may be made by core drilling where desired.

More than six acres of ground were tested intensively on the Pacific side of the Isthmus during a 10-day period in February, and results were satisfactory, according to engineers in charge.

Progress has been made during recent years in subsurface exploration by earth resistivity and seismic methods. The first seismic development of any magnitude was made during the World War by engineers and later the same system was utilized in tests to locate oil fields in the West.

Women Start G. O. P. Savings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13—To the slogan "Pennies, Not Peanuts, for the Elephant," New York Republican women have opened a fund-raising drive for the 1940 Republican "victory" campaign; and by the time the season is at hand, they are determined to have 80,000 elephant banks on partisan mantelpieces in the Empire State.

Beginning of the penny collection was made by New York Republican Women, Inc., at its annual legislative conference here, when its members took 1,000 of the symbolic little receptacles to fill from Assemblyman Jane Todd, of Westchester, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Every housekeeper, Miss Todd said, was familiar with the penny method of doing a little better than make ends meet; and knowing that a family surplus often can be wrung out of small savings, she would apply the practise to party campaign financing.

As the banks fill up, they will be given to the women who are county leaders for deposit on a savings bank fund to support educational work in the forthcoming contest. The meeting which launched the penny drive exemplifies the program they have organized throughout the State to train women voters on governmental issues.

Leaders of the Republican majority in control of the Legislature and Edwin F. Jaeckle, Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, were present as Miss Todd announced the "woman's way" of furthering education through newspaper, radio and speakers; and they voiced confidence that New York would be in the Republican column for President in 1940.

Utah Becomes Unit in Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah— Utah's importance in the plan of national defense is greatly enhanced by selection of Ogden as the site for one of the nation's principal strategic airbases, and allotment of $232,000 to start preliminary work.

Included in the Army's recommendations for such development, Utah people regard this as an important step in putting the Beehive State to the forefront of the Nation's system of defense and aviation advancement.

The $232,000 is to be used in purchasing 3,000 acres of land near Ogden. Lying between the high Wasatch Mountains and Great Salt Lake, it will provide aerial runways two miles long, and other facilities to make this one of the most important landing fields in the country.

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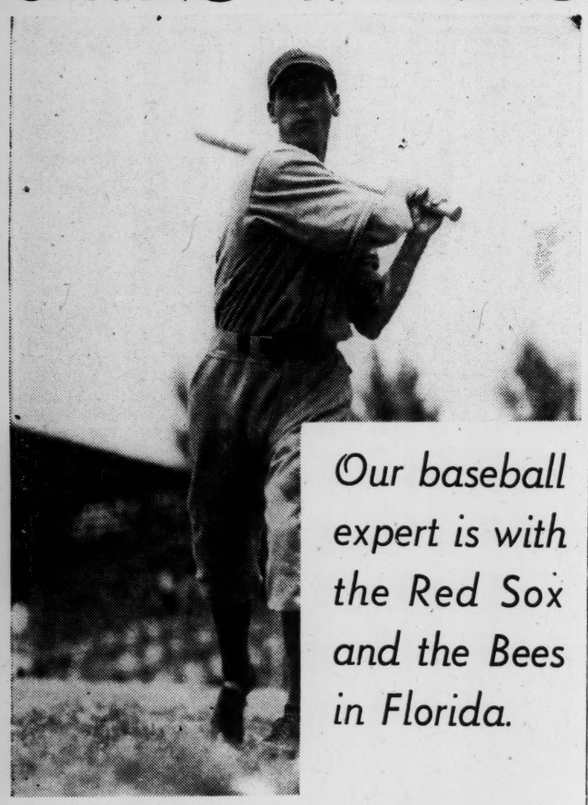

Our baseball expert is with the Red Sox and the Bees in Florida.

The crack of bats and the smack of leather are echoing from southern training camps, through daily stories by the Monitor's staff writer on baseball. He will keep you posted on the Boston teams, and how they are shaping up. The best of other sport news is in these interesting pages too.

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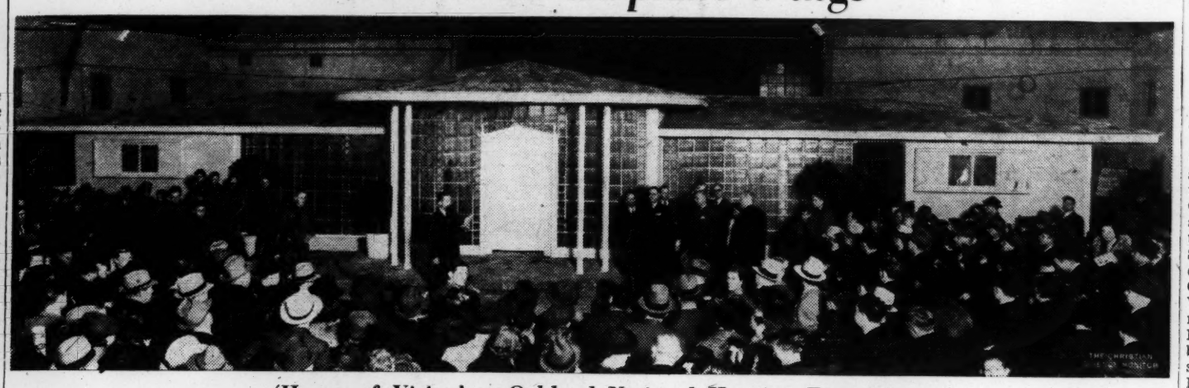

'House of Vision' at Oakland National Housing Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Civic groups, industrial and business associations, contractors, realtors and labor joined forces to make this community's second annual National Housing Exposition one of the most successful affairs of its kind ever held here.

An exhibit that attracted the greatest attention was a model home termed the "house of vision." This house, a five-room cottage, was designed somewhat in the shape of an airplane, with a front constructed largely of glass blocks, and the rear of windows encased in steel frames. Inside were such features as a fireplace surrounded by mirrors, chromium pillars in the hallway, and other modernistic innovations.

Other exhibits of interest were displays of past and present-day building materials, heating equipment, and demonstrations of the right and wrong way to construct a house. The latter was labor's part in the Exposition. It was the first time this group had participated in the event.

A feature that made for a record attendance was the setting aside of one night during the week of the Exposition for the entertainment of couples married 50 years or more. These persons were admitted free, and treated to slices of a huge wedding cake.

Shift in Defense Role of Colleges Urged by Wilkins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OBERLIN, Ohio—A national-defense program which takes advantage of the special abilities and training of college students would be far sounder than President Roosevelt's proposed plan for training 20,000 pilots a year, through the help of colleges and universities, in the opinion of Dr. Ernest H. Wilkins, President of Oberlin College.

Dr. Wilkins presented his objections to the plan in a recent letter to Representative Dow W. Harter of Ohio in which he charged the plan was unsound both educationally and from the point of view of national defense. Dr. Wilkins made it clear he did not object to the purpose of the plan but was not in favor of its methods, particularly the proposal to enroll college students throughout the country in flight training. He pointed out that he approved both a strong national-defense program and a strengthening of the air force.

Special Training

He contended, however, that colleges asked to participate should not be expected to contribute mechanical skills but rather should be asked to develop training in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and geography. They also should be asked to help in development of linguistic facilities, of the most complete possible knowledge of certain foreign countries, and the development of various skills which would be of value in connection with the Military Intelligence Service, he stated.

"It is, I suppose, an axiom of a sound program of defense," the letter read, "that just so far as possible every individual who has any specific contribution to make to the national activity should be used in such a way as to take the greatest possible advantage of his special capacities.

"At the start of the World War, England fell down badly and stupidly at just this point. She allowed and encouraged university men to volunteer, with the result that they left their laboratories and other special fields at the beginning of the war, were killed while engaged in activities that could have been carried on just as well by men without their special training, and left England denuded of the technical skills she sorely needed for the effective prosecution of the war itself."

Reservoir of Youth

Dr. Wilkins further pointed out that many college men do not possess mechanical skill so necessary for the making of a good pilot. College students, he said, have little time left from regular schedules of study to participate in the training program and cited his doubts that many would participate if it were offered as an extra-curricular activity.

He insisted that colleges should not be considered a reservoir for youth between the ages of 18 and 25, suggesting that that reservoir be considered as being supplied by men just graduated from high school, those on relief, or those in the Civil Conservation Corps.

New Oregon Law Levels Race Bars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—A civil rights bill, rated by several legislators as being the "most important" piece of legislation passed by the current Legislature, has become an Oregon Law which guarantees to all individuals the privileges and rights accorded by the Constitution of the United States.

Senator Harry Kenin of Portland said the bill carried the approval of school teachers of the State, Young Women's Christian Association, a large number of churches, civic organizations and individuals. The Senator also quoted numerous editorials written by Gov. Charles A. Sprague before he entered politics, in which he deplored the defeat of a similar measure by the 1937 Legislature.

The bill, presented largely due to reports of discriminations made by some hotels and restaurants against Negroes, won by a vote of 16 to 12, with two Senators not voting. No Senator opposed the measure in debate from the floor before galleries that were packed to capacity.

Yes, It's the Y. M. C. A. Women Are Joining

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Women now are joining the Young Men's Christian Association.

"We find they are a good influence and we welcome them," said Eskill Carlson of Des Moines, President of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., March 10. "We now have 80,000 women enrolled throughout the United States."

President Defers WPA Plea To Study Whole Relief Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—President Roosevelt today postponed sending his awaited message to Congress asking for additional relief funds until later this week, and plunged instead into a series of interviews with members of Congress.

The impression is that he is preparing the way for his request for $150,000,000 supplemental relief funds by sounding out congressional opinion on economy and general relief policy, perhaps seeking to separate this particular appropriation from the broad economy drive.

Today, for example, the President conferred with 14 members of Congress in separate groups. He opened the day, as usual on Monday, with "big four"—Vice-President Garner, Speaker Bankhead, and Senator Alben W. Barkley and Representative Sam Rayburn, the two majority leaders. More significant, perhaps, was an afternoon discussion on the questions of unemployment, recovery, and general economic and monetary problems, with five junior Democratic Senators: Senators Josh Lee, Oklahoma, Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana, H. H. Schwarz, Wyoming, Lister Hill, Alabama, and James M. Mead, N. Y.

Oppose Conservative Trend

This assorted group, all of them in the Party's Liberal Wing, has been surveying the national economic problem, contemplating legislation of a monetary nature, and seeking to counteract the powerful conservative forces now working within and upon the Democratic Party. Three of the Senators are from the debt-conscious West, Senator Hill of Alabama falls almost into the same category, and Senator Mead of New York is far from being a representative of the mortgage-holding East.

All of them are anxious to save the Democratic Party from a relapse into conservatism, and they would like to co-ordinate their ideas with the President's. They have had little contact with him recently, but meantime they have been meditating legislative projects which range all the way from the establishment of a real central bank to manage the national currency and attempt to regulate the debt-paying power of money, to the projection of a super-pension plan which would cut the ground out from under the Townsend movement and yet would be economically and monetarily defensible. Which of their projects the group is presenting to the President is not yet known.

Hasn't Finished Message

At the White House, it was simply announced that the President had been delayed in preparing his message and probably would not get it done in time for transmission tomorrow. There is an outside possibility that the President may encourage the economy movement by setting a compromise figure on supplemental relief needs, instead of $150,000,000 which he has requested twice before, and been refused. Or he may calculate the relief situation in such a way as to modify his previous flat request, and make it easier for Congress to reverse its rejection.

But as recently as last Friday the President insisted that relief needs were substantially as he estimated them on Jan. 3, strongly intimating that he would still require $150,000,000 for April, May, and June. Since, as he told Congress in his message of Feb. 7, failure to provide this sum would mean dismissal of 1,000,000 persons from WPA on April 1, or nearly 2,000,000 if tapered-off during the three months, the pressure upon Congress is great.

The April 1 deadline is growing nearer, and demands from cities, workers' groups, and some labor organizations, pour in to congressmen asking that this cut of from one-third to one-half of the present persons on relief, be moderated. On the other hand, sentiment for economy in general is strong in the nation, and congressmen—partciularly from country districts—are anxious to consolidate their original victory over the President by continuing to refuse the $150,000,000 request.

British Inventive Art Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Bachelors whose accomplishments do not stretch to darning and whose socks do not seem to stretch at all; golfers who find club-carrying a task which weighs heavily on their enjoyment as well as on their shoulders; young picnic enthusiasts who have difficulty in opening the ginger-pop; all these should be able to solve their particular problems with the help of new devices.

More than 170 inventions were staged here at the annual exhibition organized by the Institute of Patentees.

The main object of these exhibitions is to put inventors in touch with those who may be willing to put up the money to float a promising invention.

Bachelors should welcome the "Joy" loom-darner. Simple to work, it weaves new materials to cover the largest hole. Golfers are offered a club of which the head can be adjusted to seven standard and six intermediary settings. By using another golfing device it is claimed that one can acquire a correct swing every time out. A new bottle opener, or de-capper, can be used with one hand and, if desired, the cap can be replaced, thus solving the problem of how to deal with half-empty pop bottles.

A more ambitious invention is one by Mr. H. N. Swales. This reverses the positions of the propeller and rudder on a ship so that the rudder is placed next the stern and the propeller shaft comes through it, leaving the screw with an uninterrupted field of water. The inventor claims that propulsion and steering are both improved, power increased, and vibration largely eliminated. The device has been given conditional approval by Lloyd's Register subject to detailed tank tests.

Another invention connected with the sea is the "Life Ball." This is a metal sphere with a normal displacement in water of 8½ tons. Inside is a chamber swung on gimbals so that it remains level under all conditions. It is designed to carry 40 persons in comfort with food, water, and blankets. It has valves to admit air without letting in water. The inventor claims that it can be launched under conditions impossible for a lifeboat, or will float free should the ship founder.

February Warplane Exports

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department said March 11 permits were issued in February for the export to Great Britain of warplanes costing $7,115,600. A $5,000,000 order went to France.

Reflecting recent new British and French orders for American military aircraft, the permits bulked large in the list of arms exports authorized last month. The total value of all exports was $16,239,396.

Other big items included grenades, bombs, and other explosives costing $1,265,000 for Rumania and miscellaneous aircraft and arms valued at $714,148 for the Netherlands East Indies.

Chinese orders, as indicated by the permits, fell off to $160,299. Japan purchased nothing.

The export permits must be obtained before foreign arms shipments are permitted. Actual exports during February aggregated $6,425,077, swelling the value of arms shipments abroad since Jan. 1 to $11,002,337.

Licenses issued since the first of the year have a total value of $22,513,917. British arms purchases in this country, virtually all military aircraft, have amounted to $11,711,030 since Jan. 1 and licenses have been issued for shipments valued at $5,594,428 to France.

Among Latin-American nations, Brazil obtained licenses for the export of arms, including aircraft, valued at $239,768, increasing orders since Jan. 1 to $390,013.

Filipinos Warned Against Agitation

MANILA (AP)—President Quezon warned Filipinos March 11 that he was determined to enforce the laws, maintain order and would use Government Police powers to deal with "so called labor agitators."

In a nationwide radio broadcast, the Commonwealth President appealed for patience by the people while he attempted to carry out his long range social improvement program.

He said it could be carried out only if there was peace and order.

"I am determined," he said, "to prevent and suppress all kinds of violence and lawlessness."

The Chief Executive said strikes were legal, but unnecessary in the Philippines where machinery has been provided to settle disputes.

Slovakian Dispute Placed Before Hitler by Ex-Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

bring Slovakia out of the present chaos.

The fundamental cause of uncertainty, however, is not the personality of the Slovak leaders, but the attitude of Germany. In Foreign Office circles here it was earlier assumed that Germany was disinterested and prepared to treat the Slovak affair as an internal matter of this Republic. But the new anti-Czech attitude of the Berlin and Viennese press and the anti-Czech radiocast which the former Slovak Minister, Ferdinand Tuchansky, has been allowed to give from the Vienna station have disillusioned Prague. Mr. Tuchansky fled from Slovakia across the Austrian border after the Tiso Cabinet, of which he was a member, was dissolved. His radiocasts have increasingly tended to incite Slovaks against the new Government.

Similarity to Munich Seen

Thus of the two fundamental causes of the present crisis, finance and foreign interference, the latter completely overshadows the former today.

Exaggerated reports which the German press has been issuing regarding incidents in Slovakia, the strong separatist attitude of the local German minority in Slovakia, which numbers only 138,000, and the German press interpretation of the situation as being one of "Czech terror," have aroused apprehension.

Indeed if past events cast their shadows after, it can only be said that the present attitude of Germany much resembles the pre-Munich attitude when the Third Reich endeavored to justify in advance the certain line of action it wanted to adopt.

Prague insists that no State could have gone further to meet National Socialist desires and yet maintain some shadow of human freedom than has Czecho-Slovakia in what it has done during the past three months.

Few governments can have taken more unpopular measures than this one of the Czecho-Slovak Premier, Dr. Rudolf Beran, which knows it is acting, not in accordance with the wishes of Czechs but rather in face of their silent unexpressed opposition, and yet which believes it must accept because western democracies have left them at the mercy of German forces.

Yet all Prague has done appears insufficient for the Reich whose obvious desire seems to the Czechs to be to keep this Republic as weak as possible and even make it an absolutely vassal state. Czech opinion has become hardened on this point and appears ready for anything today.

Observations here four months after the Munich agreement indicate that the Third Reich lost an excellent opportunity for a bloodless victory which might have led to genuine co-operation between itself and Czecho-Slovakia. At the time when England and France were considered here as "lost friends," some measure of generosity from Berlin might have reaped a hundred-fold harvest, but the overwhelming demand on Prague, increasing from week to week, is only making the Czechs more determined in their conviction that there is less to be got from Berlin than even from Paris and London.

Clashes Reported in Moravia

The great fear of the Czechs at the moment is that the Reich will make certain incidents in which members of the German minority in this country have been involved an excuse for further interference, even in the form of armed interference such as occupation of Brünn or Bratislava.

At Brünn, Capital of Moravia, clashes occurred March 12 between Czechs and local German youths participating in street parades to commemorate the Reich War Heroes Day. They were wearing black uniforms and carrying Swastika flags through the streets of the City. Some Czechs were injured and seven Czechs and four Germans arrested, but later most of them were released.

Such action, especially if the German flag should be insulted or Germans injured might, it is feared here, well be made the excuse for sending troops from Austria not far away, since as Admiral Erich Raeder, the Reich's naval chief of staff, again emphasized at yesterday's war memorial celebrations in Berlin, "Germany is defender of all Germans, whether within own frontiers or beyond them."

In Bratislava the presence of members of Brown Shirts from across the border from Austria is reported, three being arrested when found in possession of arms in the Jewish quarter. There is evidence, too, of large quantities of rifles, bombs, and ammunition having recently been smuggled into the city from certain "unknown sources."

Divided Allegiances Shown

Officials of the Hlinka Slovak Party declared that 18 fatalities resulted from the riots in Bratislava, which meanwhile, presented a curious picture of divided allegiances. Germans hung out Swastika flags for the Party celebration. On other buildings were flags bearing the Double Red Cross of the Hlinka Guards. A few bold Magyars displayed the Hungarian flag.

Some uniformed officials wore Swastika armbands and others the insigna of the Hlinka Guard.

More than 8,000 persons attended the demonstration March 11, which was originally called to celebrate the German annexation of Austria, but which was transformed into a pro-Slovak rally.

Considerable concern arose over the broadcasts of Ferdinanc Turcansky, Communications Minister in the Tiso Cabinet, who fled to Vienna when Dr. Tiso was removed by the Prague Government. Mr. Turcansky is regarded as one of the leading separatists, and his address, broadcast over the Vienna radio, urged Slovaks to organize resistance against the Prague Government's "invasion."

Meanwhile it has to be added that up to the present Germany has not recognized Czecho-Slovakia's frontiers. Whether it will do so still remains uncertain. In many Czech circles it is feared that more demands will be made from Berlin before this concession is granted.

Telescope's Eye Spots 5 Stars In Former 3 Group

PASADENA, Calif., March 13 (AP)—Dr. Roscoe F. Sanford, who makes a study of twin stars, thinks he has pretty good evidence that the B Capricorni triplets are really quintuplets. The astronomer tells how the triplets are whirling through space like "a colossal merry-go-round." Writing in the current Astronomical Society of the Pacific Bulletin, he remarks that a star near the B Capricornis is in reality twins, that the proper motions of all have been "accurately determined and are closely alike." To this he adds:

"If all are in reality gravitationally bound together, it is an interesting stellar family; for what appears to be two stars is really at least five stars, the bright one comprising three, and the faint one, two components."

Small telescopes reveal that certain stars which appear as singles to the naked eye are doubles, Dr. Sanford says; and the number of doubles increases with the size of the telescope. The 100-inch mirror at the Carnegie Institution's Mt. Wilson Observatory has disclosed twin stars so close together that the angle formed between them and the observer's eye could be bridged by a one-foot rule at a distance of 390 miles. Some stars still closer together are proved to be doubles by their spectra. Imagining B Capricorni as a trio of flying horses, Dr. Sanford says:

"At a distance of 247,000,000 miles or more from one side of the center is the horse known as Star A, which is some 4.3 times as massive as the sun. Exactly opposite this, at least 225,000,000 miles distant, is a pivot about which spin two other horses, the Stars B and C, with combined mass at least 4.8 times that of the sun. B is distant no less than 2,640,000 miles from this pivot. We have no means of knowing the distance of C from the pivot on the opposite side, although no doubt it is of the same order as that of B.

"A passenger on Star A would require 1375 days for one complete circuit, while one on Star B would make one circuit in the same time but have the added thrill of whirling about a nearby center once in every 8.67 days."

Oil-Lease Frauds Blocked By California Injunction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—California, whose own history is checkered with land-lease frauds, in recent years has tightened its control over real estate deals among its residents, and one of the latest bits of protection is a court injunction against the sale in California of certain oil leases in New Mexico.

Superior Court Judge Emmet H. Wilson recently issued a permanent injunction against certain operators in a suit brought by J. Mortimer Clark, State Real Estate Commissioner, against Rolph Gallinger and his agents to prevent the sale of oil leases until certified by the State Division of Real Estate.

The defendant, who terms himself a wholesaler of New Mexico leases to various California agents, is thereby enjoined until he complies with provisions of the State Real Estate Act whose constitutionality was recently upheld by the California Supreme Court.

The Real Estate Commissioner pointed out that "hundreds of thousands of acres of wildcat New Mexico leases are being foisted upon the people of California annually, a business which runs into tremendous figures."

He referred to the "conditioning" of travelers to California to expect large returns on land investments, due to enormous fortunes already built up through investment and speculation; to meet the "demand" for speculation several schemes, such as the New Mexico deal, have sprung up.

Mr. Clark continued: "Absolutely no claims are made for the oil possibilities of these leased lands by the State of New Mexico, and leases in the most unprobable areas will be issued to anyone upon request. The purpose of the subdivision law (in California) is to make available to California purchasers the results of an investigation by the Division of Real Estate. Impartial and unbiased reports are issued by the Division upon all subdivision projects submitted, which are made available to the investing public."

Rich Farmland of United States Astounds British Squire and Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—Although having visited this country only to "see the sights," C. H. Tomkins, a British squire, and his wife, and H. W. Saxby, a provisioner and farmer by avocation, and his wife, of Wellingborough, England, are aboard the steamship Manhattan, of the United States Lines, today, en route home, taking with them the impression that while this country may surpass theirs in fertility of land, other agricultural conditions in Britain balance the scale.

The party arrived in San Francisco on board the steamship President Garfield, of the United States Lines, on Jan. 18, and since that time has been touring the country. Mr. Tomkins, who owns a 5,000-acre general farm in Wellingborough, acted as spokesman for the party.

The native fertility of California astounded the visitors, who were told that eight or nine crops had been planted in one field without the addition of fertilizer. Britain's farmland contains much less nourishment than American soil, they said, but held that pasturage in Britain is better than in this country, due to the dampness of the climate on the "tight little isle."

The visitors were in agreement that California was the most beautiful part of the country they visited.

Mrs. Tomkins and Mrs. Saxby said they had been having a good time shopping in New York, while their husbands preferred the open country.

The visitors had been received most graciously and hospitably wherever they went, Mr. Tompkins said, adding that all had thoroughly enjoyed the trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Tomkins and Mr. and Mrs. Saxby have been touring the world together on their vacations in recent years, having been to Africa, Argentina, the West Indies, Italy, Egypt, Palestine, the Canary Islands and other parts of the world.

"We are always pleased to get back to good old England," they added.

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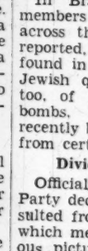

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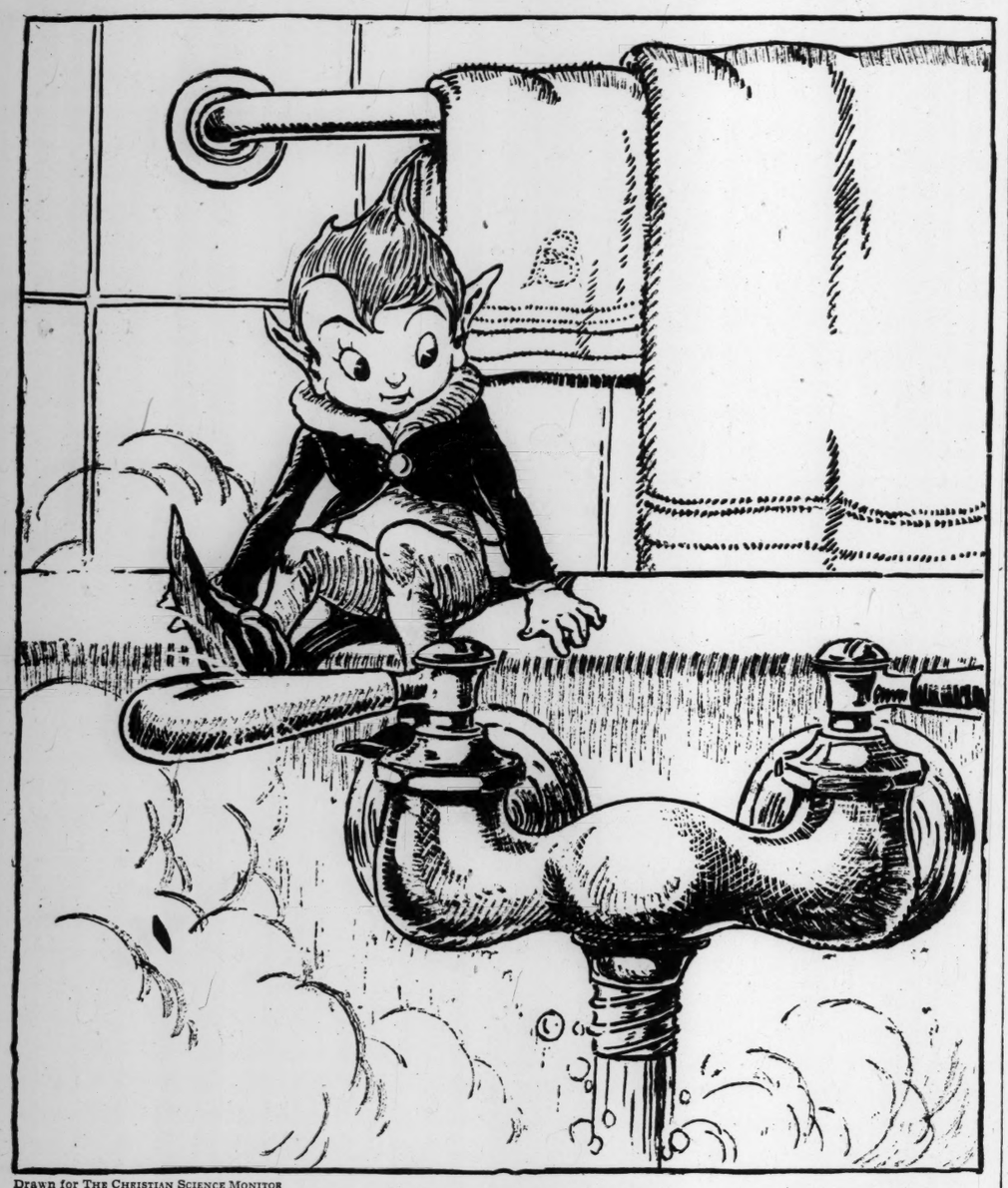
The Children's Page

A Monday Page



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

There was occasionally a mysterious sound of running water late on Saturday nights—A Drawing by Maurice Day.

The Elf Who Loved to Take Baths

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once an elf who loved to take baths. The trouble was that he took them at all times, in season and out of season. The people in whose house he lived wondered and wondered why the water should be running in the middle of the night, and why the bath soap should always be wet like a frog, and who left all the little dirty marks on the clean towels.

He was a very spry elf and they could never catch him in the tub. As soon as he heard someone coming in one door, he jumped right out of the tub, snatched up his suit in one hand and ran out of the other door—for the bathroom had two doors—and all the master or mistress of the house ever saw was the bath full of water still stirring about, and the soap at the bottom, and one of the best towels laid out on the floor.

When the Elf Slept

Well, this sort of thing went on for months and was most annoying. The master complained that he had to bathe in lukewarm water becauses someone had used up all the hot, and the mistress was angry about having slipped on the soap one day when she came in running and the soap had been left on the floor.

But one evening the elf went to sleep in a nice warm bath, and as it happened, his toe caught in the chain fastened to the old-fashioned stopper. In his sleep his foot moved and the stopper moved and the water ran out and the first thing he knew, the elf was sliding down the pipe in a lot of soapy water.

He couldn't climb up, so he had to slide down and after a great many uncomfortable adventures, he passed out of the drain into the harbor where a sea gull nearly carried him off. He was cold and frightened and his suit was on the bathroom floor, but at last he swam safely to shore, and trotted back to the house, a shivery little figure.

The Empty House

But he found the mistress of the house waiting for him. She had his little suit in one hand and at first she didn't mean to let him have it after all the trouble he had caused her, but later she felt sorry for him and let him have his suit again though she kept tight hold of its little green collar all the time he was dressing.

"Now," she said when he was through, "you've caused us enough trouble in this house and you're going to another one." And she put him in a cardboard box and walked down the street to an empty house in the neighborhood, and pried open the kitchen window and pushed the box in and closed the window afterwards.

The elf got out easily enough as soon as he and the box were alone, but he lived a dreary life in the empty house. In the first place, there was only cold water for his baths, and then he didn't like the dusty little piece of old soap he finally found under the tub, and most annoying of all he had to dry himself on his handkerchief. In fact, by the time a family at last moved in, the elf had lost his liking for baths and lived along with them very comfortably, causing no trouble at all, except that the new people occasionally noticed a mysterious sound of running water late on Saturday nights.

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Hans-Rudi in the High Pastures

By Ethel Hugli-Camp

Part One

Hans-Rudi's box of colored crayons was the most precious thing the little Swiss boy possessed. They were the very same crayons that his grandmother had coasted down to the village to buy for him one afternoon in midwinter when he had made a fine drawing of the mountain above their house—the Jungfrau—and needed some colors to make the sunset behind it.

Now, spring had come to the mountains where Hans-Rudi lived in the little brown chalet, and his mother said,

"Do you want to go with Seppi when he takes the cows up for the summer to the high pastures?"

Hans-Rudi was delighted. He clasped his crayons close and asked,

"Can I take my drawing things, too?"

"Of course," said his mother. Hans-Rudi yodelled for joy.

Cows and Bells

Seppi called Hans-Rudi one day and said,

"Do you want to help me let the cows out in our meadow this afternoon? I'll let them out every day now for a couple of hours until we start for the first alp. They must get some of the stable stiffness out of their knees."

"Sure thing," said Hans-Rudi, and he went to the pegs where the great cow bells were hanging.

"Be careful not to get them mixed up," said Seppi. "The cows won't graze unless they have their own bells on."

"I'll be careful," said Hans-Rudi, struggling with the first one. It had a broad leather collar and was as big as a chapel bell. As soon as the bell's tongue touched the side, old Fleck, the queen of the herd, recognized it as her own and ambled out of her stall to have it put on. One by one all the cows came, each one claiming her own bell.

"Here's a collar that needs to be mended," said Hans-Rudi. "Better let Whitey go out without her bell today."

"Oh no," said Seppi. "She wouldn't eat a single blade unless she had her big bell close up under her chin, banging and tolling as she cropped the grass. Hand it to me. I'll soon fix it."

The preparations for the departure of the herd for the May Meadow sent Hans-Rudi into an ecstacy of excitement. The day before the procession of the cows and goats belonging to all the peasants in the village set out, Seppi said to Hans-Rudi,

"Can you and some of the other boys go up to the Haberelege and get us some Alpenroses? Old Fleck must have a fine bouquet to tie on her horns when we set out tomorrow. And all the rest of the procession must have flowers too. Bring a big bunch."

The May Meadow

So Hans-Rudi and his friends brought down great armfuls to the cowherds and cheesemakers and their cows and goats.

The day set for the departure for the May Meadow was brilliant and warm. The cows and the goats were all assembled in the long narrow village that ran along the mountain. All the men wore their black velveteen jackets bound with red tape and with short puffed sleeves which showed their brawny bare arms.

Hans-Rudi was dressed like the rest and wore the same kind of round leather cap on his head. He was wildly excited because for him to take the cows to the high pastures was as delightful a prospect as an American boy has when he goes off on a camping trip.

Fleck was first in the procession, and carried with pride the immense bouquet of Alpine flowers fastened to a board between her horns. The rest of the procession was decked out with flowers too. The goats came at the end. The bells of the cows clanged noisily and joyfully, and the goat bells tinkled their tinny note. Seppi and Fleck set the pace, that slow tireless Alpine stride which covers miles and miles of upward climbing with the least fatigue.

The people of the village cheered and waved, and Hans-Rudi, walking beside Seppi, waved back.

The May Meadow, with its long low cow barn, its cheese chalet and living quarters looked good to everyone when they finally reached it, late in the afternoon. The cows at once began to crop the grass. The cheesemakers set up their copper cheese kettle, hung the buckets and tubs on their proper pegs and started the fire to boil water for the careful scrubbing of everything to be used in cheese-making.

Hans-Rudi looked all about him. Everywhere his eye rested, he saw snow mountains sticking their heads up on the horizon, asking to be sketched.

Notes of the Alp-Horn

He sat on a stone in the meadow and began to draw. Suddenly there was a "tinkle-tinkle-tinkle," and a strong smell of goat. Then a voice said, "Meck-meck-meck!" Hans-Rudi jumped up. It was the Nanny goat who had led the herd of goats.

"Get along with your supper," he said. "I'll soon be driving all the goats into their stable." He sat down again to his drawing and had just finished it and held it out at arm's length to look it over when he heard the first deep notes of the Alp-horn, blowing the Blessing-of-the-Alps.

Hans-Rudi laid down his drawing, weighted it with a stone and ran to see Köbi blow his immense horn. It was about twelve feet long and the bell end rested on the ground. The echoes of the Blessing came back solemnly from faraway cliffs, across deep gorges. A faint sweet high yodel from another pasture across the valley answered the notes of the horn.

The goat followed Hans-Rudi and stood politely listening too! A scrap of his drawing hung out of her mouth.

"Oh, she's eaten my sketch!" he cried, and he drove her with more energy than was really necessary into the shed with the other goats.

(To Be Concluded Next Monday)

The Glass Horse Prances Again

The Glass Horse stood in the middle of the shop window, proudly pawing the air. All around him were beautiful glass vases and ornaments, but whenever passers-by looked in, it was always the Glass Horse they admired. Many opened the shop door and asked the price, but when they heard they shook their heads sadly and went away.

"Whoever buys me will have to be very rich," thought the Glass Horse. "And then I shall live in a grand drawingroom."

One day he saw a girl gazing through the shop window. She was plainly dressed, but her hair was very golden, and there was a smile on her face. Next day she was there again, and the next and the next, always pausing a minute or two before hurrying on her way.

Somehow the Glass Horse knew that she would not have a grand drawingroom in which to put him, but he began to wish that she would buy him all the same.

And then, one day, the golden-haired girl walked quickly into the shop.

"Could you tell me the price of the Glass Horse?" she asked. But when she heard it she hesitated.

"I ought not to buy him," she thought, "but he is so beautiful and I have been saving up for him for such a long time."

At that moment the shop door opened and a big, rich man came in with a spoilt-looking little girl.

"I should like that Glass Horse you've got in your window," the man said briskly. "Can't see much in it myself, but my daughter has set her heart on it."

A New Home

"Well, sir," said the storekeeper, "I think this young lady was going to buy it."

The big man looked at his daughter and saw her beginning to pout.

"What is the price?" he asked hastily. "I'll give you double."

"I don't think the young lady had made up her mind, had you miss?" said the storekeeper, "So we'll let this gentleman have it. Will you take it with you, sir?"

"I am sure that was the right thing to happen," thought the golden-haired girl as she walked away. "He will get the beautiful home he deserves." And she tried to forget the Glass Horse.

Some time later she was sent by the firm who employed her to a large house to fit a little girl with a bridesmaid's dress. She had never been to the house before and was very surprised when she found that the dress was for the daughter of the rich man who had bought the Glass Horse.

"Why," said the little girl, whose name was Rosalind, "I remember you; you wanted to buy that horse over there didn't you?" And she pointed to where, among a mass of other ornaments, stood the Glass Horse.

A Fortunate Tumble

The golden-haired girl was leaving quietly when a big, clumsy puppy bounced into the room. The little table rocked beneath the Glass Horse as he pushed against it, and the next moment the beautiful ornament went hurtling to the floor.

"Oh, Bonzo, you silly dog!" said Rosalind, "you've broken him!"

She picked the Glass Horse up, and seeing that one of his prancing legs had snapped off, placed him in the waste-paper basket.

"It doesn't matter," she said. "He wasn't any use."

The golden-haired girl hesitated for a minute.

"If you really don't want him any more, could I take him home?" she asked.

Rosalind looked at her in surprise.

"Why, whatever for?" she asked. "He's broken."

But she let him go, and soon the Glass Horse, his leg mended so cleverly that the break hardly showed, stood alone in the center of a mantlepiece in a smaller and simpler room.

"Oh, you are lovely!" exclaimed the golden-haired girl. And, prancing more proudly than he had ever done before, the Glass Horse sparkled in the rays of sunshine that poured through the window.

The Doll in the Cracker

Peggy was going to have a party. It was to be a House Warming, for she and her father and mother had just arrived in a new country home.

The day before the party they drove into the nearest town to get all sorts of nice things, such as cream cakes, tarts, sweets, and fruit, and while they were there a shop assistant asked if they would like to buy a box of very special paper crackers for the table.

"They are what are called 'Surprise Crackers,'" she explained. "They each contain a toy, but inside one is a solid silver doll."

So they bought the box, and Peggy held it on her lap all the way home, thinking about the silver doll.

The crackers were exactly alike when they took them out, very bright and beautiful, with nothing to say which was the special one. Peggy turned them over and shook them a little to see if she could hear a silvery sound, but she couldn't. So she helped to arrange them on the party table. They made it look very gay.

"If I get the one with the silver doll, can I keep it?" she asked, looking at the crackers very hard.

Her mother shook her head.

"I am sure you wouldn't want to," she said. "Guests are always given the best things, you see."

Peggy, however, felt quite sure she would want to keep the silver doll, but she didn't say so. And then came the party.

Everything was lovely, and when it was tea time, they lit a dozen little fairy-lights that stood in colored glasses on the table to make it look still more exciting. The crackers were to be kept to the end. Peggy tried hard not to keep on wishing she could get the silver doll.

The Last Cracker

"If I do," she thought, "I will give it to Susan." But she still wanted it desperately.

Then her mother explained about the surprise, and each child looked at the cracker that was nearest to her wondering what was inside it.

Bang-bang-bang! Off they went with terrific force, and out came the little toys—a sugar mouse, a doll's chair, a china cat, a tiny jug. But there was no silver doll.

At last there was only one cracker left and it was lying just in front of Peggy.

"Will you pull it with me?" she asked Susan.

So they pulled, and it came to Peggy. But when she opened it there was nothing inside but a paper motto.

"The toy must have fallen out," said Peggy's mother. But although they looked everywhere, they couldn't find it, and so they left the table and went to play games in another room.

But the silver doll was there all the time—a tiny, tiny thing, hiding among the pieces of torn and crumpled paper. And when the maid came to clear away the tea things she bundled it up without noticing it, and threw it into the dustpan, and nobody knew.

A Curious Jackdaw

Now there lived in the elm tree in the kitchen garden a jackdaw who was very inquisitive, and whenever the lid of the dustpan was taken off, he flew down to see if there was anything worth hoarding among the bits, and the very next morning, when Cook's back was turned, he hopped onto the edge of the open bin and espied something bright inside.

"Ho, ho!" cawed he, and in a twinkling had picked up the silver doll in his strong beak and had flown with it to his nest. He gave it to Mrs. Jackdaw who was arranging a few new twigs she had found, and she was delighted.

So all that spring and all that summer the silver doll lived in the jackdaw's nest, and watched the young birds hatch out and grow bigger and bigger until they were old enough to look after themselves.

But when the autumn came it was very lonely up there, for the jackdaws had removed, and the winds broke up the nest until there was only a little of it left.

When the Branch Cracked

One night, after a storm, the big branch on which the nest lay began to crack, and the next morning Peggy's father came with a ladder to saw it off. He placed the ladder against the tree and climbed up, and then he took out his saw, and was just beginning to work it backwards and forwards when he happened to look into the nest.

There, all by itself among a few stray feathers, was the little silver doll.

Peggy's father didn't tell anyone about it, but he gave the little doll a polish to make it look as bright as new, and then he put it behind his back and asked Peggy to guess what he had found. But she couldn't, and so he had to show her.

And because it had been so long in the jackdaw's nest high up in the elm tree, and because it was really her very own at last, the little silver doll seemed to Peggy the most wonderful thing in the world.

The Song of Niminy Nong

By Audrey Chalmers

Timothy Wise hums a queer little song,
"Niminy Nee and Niminy Nong."
Nobody knows what it means at all,
"Ding-a-lo-lee, a-dill, a-doll."
Nobody round can make it out,
Nobody knows what it's all about.
But Timothy knows it all, it all,
"Ding-a-lo-lee, a-dill, a-doll."

Ninimy Nong is a fairy wee,
And his winsy wife is Niminy Nee.
And "Ding-a-lo-lee, a-dill, a-doll"
Is the time they come tripping with no sound at all,
And perch on the bottom of Timothy's bed,
Who jumps right up without a word said.
For Oh! but it's fun to be off for a lark
When the Niminy fairies come round after dark.

Niminy Nong holds one hand tight;
Niminy Nee and Tim jump light,
Right through the window away so high,
Over the town to where the hills lie.

They stop and tap at each fairy place;
Out tumble the fairies in cobwebby lace.
They trip over hills and they fly over lakes,
Till all at once daylight begins to break.

Then "Ding-a-lo-lee, a-dill, a-doll,"
Tim's back in his bed with no fairies at all,
And all that is left is a little song
Of Niminy Nee and Niminy Nong.
And only Tim knows the meaning at all,
Ding-a-lo-lee . . . . a-dill . . . . a-doll,

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The Home Forum

Travel—Without Expense

FROM a distance, Mr. Meggis seemed to be sniffing the air. There was no reason for it, so far as I was aware, and my curiosity was awakened.

"Do you notice it?" he asked, when I came closer.

"What?" I asked Yankee fashion, answering one question with another. "Is there a fire somewhere in the neighborhood?"

"Spring," he returned, ignoring the second part of my question. "The air is full of it."

"First sign, I suppose," I ventured, for I had felt the mildness in the breeze.

"The second, perhaps," he corrected me, "but hardly the first." Mr. Meggis is characteristically opposed to my definitions. If he can, he always puts in a few reservations.

* * *

"THE FIRST SIGN of spring," he explained, "is probably in the quality of the sunlight. When it is hard and bright, it's still winter. But, when you begin to catch a glint of gold in the sky, it means that the sun is rising higher and spring is coming. By the time you notice a moist earthy scent, as you do today, spring is well on the way. Frost coming out of the ground, or something, I suppose."—He stopped to draw a deep breath.—"Pleasant, isn't it?"

"Makes you want to get away on a little trip," I suggested, hoping to change the subject.

"Not exactly," he disagreed, as if he had something up his sleeve. "I've been doing a good deal of traveling in the past year."

I looked at him in surprise. "So far as I know, you've been right here," I muttered, wondering if he knew what he had said.

"I have been right here, but I've been traveling, too," he insisted.

"Ship folders, tourist maps, and things like that?" I suggested, hoping to humor him.

"No," he replied, briefly but firmly. "I don't mean that."

"What is this, Meggis?" I asked impatiently. "Is it a conundrum? If it is, I give up."

* * *

"WHAT DO YOU mean by traveling?" he asked me in turn.

"Well," I answered, thinking that was easy, "it's seeing other places."

"Exactly," he interrupted before I could add anything. "And by other places I presume you mean places that look different from this?"

I agreed to that, wondering what he was driving at.

"Now," he went on, warming to his subject, "look around you. There are no leaves on the trees. The grass, or as much of it as shows through the snow, is brown. My garden there—" pointing to a square patch of mud—"it doesn't look much like a garden, does it?"

I admitted that it didn't, and could see his satisfaction increasing.

"Do you remember a month or so ago?" he hurried along before I could object. "The ground was covered deep with snow. The trees were white with it. There were great drifts in the fields. Icicles were hanging from the eaves of the houses. Little plumes of white smoke floated from the chimneys, like flags showing that the occupants still held on against winter. Not much like that now, is it?"

Again I agreed.

"No, sir," he resumed triumphantly. "To find something like that now you would have to go pretty far north—say to Labrador or Newfoundland. But by staying right here it comes to you. That's what I mean by traveling without leaving home. You get the essence of travel without moving from your doorstep.

"Or, if you want to look in the other direction, remember what this place is like in summer with flowers in bloom, birds singing and the trees and underbrush so thick with leaves that you find it difficult to walk through the woods. Do you suppose that, if some complete stranger were dropped here in the middle of winter—a real winter and not one of the mild ones—and then came again in midsummer, he would recognize the place as being the same?"

* * *

"WAIT A MINUTE, Meggis," I interrupted at last. "How about the people? When you travel, you not only see new places, but the people look different."

"There's a little difficulty there," he granted. "But it's not insuperable. They are the same people here the year round all right. You and I know that. We live here and they are our friends. But how about the complete stranger who drops in and gets to know them about as well as we become acquainted with the natives we see in our travels? Would he recognize the folks that he saw in winter with galoshes and mufflers and overcoats as the same ones he saw in summer with their straw hats—or no hats at all—and their white shoes, and light clothing? Clothes, you know, make a great difference in appearance.

"I'm not trying to prove everything," he confessed, anticipating my objections. "All that I really am getting at is that there is a great deal of variety around us from day to day and season to season if only we have eyes to see it—that it isn't necessary to travel to get a change.

* * *

"THAT MAY BE well enough for you, Meggis," I persisted stubbornly, "but for myself I wouldn't mind seeing something different for a few days."

"There you have a point," he admitted at last. "Not much of a point, perhaps, but still a point. You want to see something different, do you? Well, do you remember the hurricane that we had a few months ago? You saw something different then all right, without leaving your own doorstep. Looked like a different world, didn't it, when you peered out in the morning and saw all the trees down? But that wasn't any more of a change, I suspect, than the contrast between midwinter and midsummer. It was more unusual. You never had seen it before. And the change came quicker. But the contrast wasn't any greater."

I had nothing to say.

"Oh, I know that a hurricane is an extreme example," he admitted. "That's what extreme examples are for—to win arguments. But, if that was an extreme example, there are plenty of little ones, from day to day as the seasons change, and almost from hour to hour. All you have to do is open your eyes."

Mr. Meggis paused. The wind had changed and the air was growing chilly. "Not quite spring yet," he muttered. Looks to me like a snowbank over there in the west—You did have a point there, perhaps. Wonder if I could get away for a couple of weeks myself."

"Of course you could, Meggis," I assured him. "Head south and get a change quicker than the season would bring it to you here. You'll like it."

"Yes," Mr. Meggis repeated thoughtfully, "I think I would enjoy it."

EDWIN F. MELVIN

On Their Heels

LIKE Stone Age men and other primitive peoples, especially those of eastern and south-eastern Europe, gypsies are very fond of sitting on their heels. Wherever one goes in the Balkans, peasants are always to be found sitting on their heels talking or, if it is a Sunday, sitting in front of their houses doing nothing. Gypsies sit on their heels at meal times. Turkish gypsies hold their courts sitting on their heels. In a similar position tent-dwelling gypsies discuss the striking or pitching of their tents. . . .

The cross-legged Turkish position is almost as frequent as that of sitting on the heels, since chairs or stools are unknown in the tent of a genuine gypsy. Their transport would provide an unnecessary additional problem. An unadorned plank is all the seating accommodation which is required, though it is common simply to sit on the ground. A mat or cushion is sometimes offered, but as a rule only to persons for whom it is desired to show respect. . . . Settled and half-settled gypsies, like the musicians and smiths of the Balkan Peninsula, Rumania, and Hungary, often permit themselves the luxury of a chair in their tiny huts, but they use it little: I once saw a gypsy woman sitting on her heels on top of one.—From "Gypsies," by MARTIN BLOCK. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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Iceland's Winter Beauty

EARLY in the afternoon we entered a fjord with mountains of gable-end formation on either side, symmetrical, gigantic, like fortresses of the old Norse gods. Having passed between and back of them, beyond view of the sea, we came to water so calm that the shoulders of the mountains were reflected in them as in a mirror of steel. Here they were snow-clad from base to summit, and not a tree, not a shrub anywhere to blur the purity of outline. The peaks of those still in sunlight glowed like live embers fanned by the wind, and the shadows in the hollows of the higher slopes, blue deepening into purple, seemed as solid, as palpable as ice. Presently we came to a place where the mountain walls, bare of snow, fell almost sheer to the level of the fjord. I was standing in the bow with the first officer.

"Give a hail," he said, "and see what happens."

I shouted "Hello!" and the response came from either side, again and again. An invisible host seemed to be giving us welcome, but hurrying off at our approach to the farthermost recesses of desolation, until the shouting died away in an etherealized cry of half-mournful ecstasy. . . .

"I've been here before," said the first officer. "It is one of the prettiest fjords in Iceland in the summer-time. All those rocks are alive with birds, and the lower slopes of the mountains are as green as the hills of Ireland. You should see it then."

But I was quite content with its winter beauty, and a flock of ducks flying close to their slaty reflections in the water gave to the scene the one touch of life needed to make it perfect.—From "On the Stream of Travel," by JAMES NORMAN HALL. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

By Courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, Inc., New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TESSIE": *A Painting by Robert Henri*

ROBERT HENRI is perhaps best known and loved as one of America's foremost teachers of painting. His influence and enthusiasm were of great importance in molding the ideas of present-day artists, as well as those of the generation immediately following him, in "painting American." Henri broke away from the Academicians and all those who painted mere prettiness or charm, believing that the artist must deal with life—seek out the commonplace and dignify and ennoble it by his approach and treatment of the subject. Honesty of vision, a love of life and beauty of character counted more than prettiness. Impressing upon his students this doctrine, he taught them that sincerity and an interest in the local or contemporary scene about them was of primary importance.

Nevertheless, Robert Henri was a splendid technician, being deft, strong, and spirited in his broad brushwork. His style was fluid and energetic, and it invariably said something. There was little or no foreign influence. His approach was always simple and direct. If he was influenced at all, it was by Frans Hals and the early work of Manet, perhaps even by Goya and Velasquez.

Far from being alone in breaking away from the more academic tradition, Henri was working and showing with John Sloan, William Glackens, George Luks and others. They were all essentially American and vigorous, stemming from other Americans such as Eakins and Winslow Homer. But, as has been said, Henri's importance lay in his influence in the art school and the next generation of painters. His most famous pupil undoubtedly was George Bellows; it would be difficult to measure the effect his high enthusiasm and sincerity has had upon American art.

In this portrait of Tessie is shown not only Henri's broad realism and interest in character, but a deep sentiment which has nothing to do with the sentimentality so often found in pictures of children. Instead, he has been preoccupied with the spirit of simplicity and innocence of expression in the child. It is a forthright portrait of a clear-eyed and thoughtful little girl, and as such it makes its appeal to us.

Colonial Town In Virginia

IN 1748 Lawrence Washington, newly elected burgess from the district, secured from the Assembly the necessary legislation for the establishment of the town of Alexandria. On June 13, 1749, ten streets were laid off and sixty-seven lots were offered at public auction. . . . Since the contracts carried a clause that the lots would revert to the corporation if not built upon, the next three years saw the completion of a number of substantial houses. Public buildings came more slowly. Two plots in the center of town had been reserved for them, and in 1751 a lottery, at two pieces of eight each ticket, was opened to provide funds for a church and a market house; it failed because of "the Surmises and base Insinuations of some ill-disposed Persons," but, building or no building, regular markets and fairs began to be held the next year, with trade duly legalized by the set of standard weights and measures made in England for the use of the county in 1744. The market place was subdivided among the various commodities; on the west, beyond the horse-trader's area, ran Sharpshin Alley, in the mud of which might occasionally be found one of the pocket-piercing pieces called sharpshins, made by cutting a silver coin into four bits. . . .

In 1754 a building for the county court was put upon one side of the market square. . . . The common in front of the courthouse was also used as a drill ground; Washington collected recruits for his expeditions to Great Meadows there, and it was there that the band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me" as Braddock's men started west two years later. At the outbreak of the Revolution it became the parade ground of the Independent Blues. . . .

Alexandria was also the place where first was formulated the British principle against which the colonies rose. Not long after the town was established, in the spring of 1755, Braddock arrived with his royal troops and the British fleet and spent some weeks there in preparation for the western campaign that marked the official beginning of the French and Indian War. As part of his preliminary measures he called a meeting of royal governors, Shirley of Massachusetts, De Lancey of New York, Sharpe of Maryland, Morris of Pennsylvania, and Dinwiddie of Virginia. They met in the Blue Room of the Carlyle House, and deliberated on plans of campaign and ways and means of meeting the cost of the war. Shirley suggested a tax on the colonists, and Braddock promptly referred to his superiors the idea "of laying a tax upon all His Majesty's dominions in America, agreeably to the result of council, for reimbursing the great sums that must be advanced for the service and interest of the colonies in this important crisis." Nine years later, when the time came to pay for the war, Shirley's suggestion was adopted, the Stamp Act was passed, and the colonial period was over.—From "George Mason, Constitutionalist," by HELEN HILL. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

"ΥΔΩΡ ΠΟΛΥ ΟΥ ΔΥΝΗΣΕΤΑΙ ΣΒΕΣΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΓΑΠΗΝ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Ὕδωρ πολὺ οὐ δυνήσεται σβέσαι τὴν ἀγάπην, καὶ ποταμοὶ οὐ συγκλύσουσιν αὐτήν· ἐὰν δῶ ἀνὴρ πάντα τὸν βίον αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ, ἐξουδενώσει ἐξουδενήσουσιν αὐτόν'" ("Ασμα Ἀσμάτων, 8: 7).

Τὰ λόγια αὐτὰ ἐγράφησαν πρὸ πολλῶν ἑκατονταετηρίδων, ἀλλὰ ἡ ἐρασμιότης των δὲν ἐφθάρη ἀπὸ τὴν παρέλευσιν τοῦ χρόνου. Εἶναι ἀκόμα τόσον δροσερὰ καὶ τόσον ἀληθινὰ ὅσον ὅταν διὰ πρώτην φορὰν ἐξεφράσθησαν. "'Ὕδωρ πολὺ οὐ δυνήσεται σβέσαι τὴν ἀγάπην!" Δὲν γνωρίζομεν περὶ τίνος νὰ ἐσκέπτετο ὁ ποιητὴς ὅταν μετεχειρίζετο τοιαύτην φρασεολογίαν. Ἴσως νὰ εἶχεν ἴδῃ τοὺς χειμάρρους νὰ κατέρχωνται ἀπὸ τὰ βουνὰ πρὸς τὴν πεδιάδα, παρασύροντες δένδρα καὶ σπαρτὰ, καὶ νὰ τοῦ εἶχε κάμει ἐντύπωσιν ἡ δύναμις καὶ ἡ καταστρεπτικότης των· τοιουτοτρόπως δὲ ὅταν πῆρε τὴν πέννα νὰ γράψῃ περὶ ἀγάπης, παρωμοίασεν εἰς τὸν νοῦν του τὰ πολλὰ ὕδατα ὡς σύμβολα κακῶν ἐπιδράσεων, καὶ εἶδε τὴν ἀγάπην νὰ θριαμβεύῃ ἐπὶ ὅλων αὐτῶν.

Εἰς καιροὺς ὅπως ὁ ἰδικός μας χρειάζεται νὰ τὸ ἐνθυμούμεθα αὐτὸ, καὶ νὰ γνωρίζωμεν ὅτι τὰ ποιητικὰ λόγια τῆς Βίβλου εἶναι τόσον ἀληθινὰ ὅσον εἶναι ὡραῖα. Ἡ ἀγάπη ἔχει ἀντοχὴν, ὅπως ἔχει ἡ ἀλήθεια καὶ τὸ καλόν. Μόνον τὸ κακὸν παρέρχεται.

Εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην μανθάνομεν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Ἀλήθεια, ὅπως εἶναι Ἀγάπη καὶ καλόν. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy λέγει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 567), "Ἡ Ἀλήθεια καὶ ἡ Ἀγάπη ἔρχονται πλησιέστερα κατὰ τὴν ὥραν τῆς συμφορᾶς, ὅταν ἡ ἰσχυρὰ πίστις ἢ ἠπνευματικὴ ἰσχὺς παλαίει καὶ ἐπικρατεῖ διὰ τῆς νοήσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ", καὶ προσθέτει: "Διὰ τὴν ἄπειρον, πάντοτε παροῦσαν Ἀγάπην, τὸ πᾶν εἶναι Ἀγάπη, καὶ δὲν ὑπάρχει πλάνη, οὔτε ἁμαρτία, οὔτε ἀρρώστεια, οὔτε θάνατος. Κατὰ τῆς Ἀγάπης, ὁ δράκων δὲν μάχεται ἐπὶ πολὺ, διότι φονεύεται ὑπὸ τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς".

Ἐτείναμεν πολλάκις νὰ θεωρήσωμεν τὴν ἀγάπην ὡς μίαν προσωπικὴν συγκίνησιν, καὶ τὴν περιωρίσαμεν εἰς αἰσθήματα τὰ ὁποῖα εἶναι ἐφήμερα καὶ φευγαλέα. Εἶναι συνεπῶς ἐνίοτε δύσκολον νὰ σκεπτώμεθα διὰ τὴν ἀγάπην ὅπως θὰ ἔπρεπε πάντοτε νὰ θεωρῆται, δηλαδὴ, ὡς τὴν ἀντανάκλασιν τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης, ἡ ὁποία μᾶς λέγει ὁ Ἰωάννης, εἶναι Θεός. Αὐτὴ ἡ ἀγάπη ἔχει παγκοσμίαν ἀπήχησιν. Δὲν εἶναι ἰδιοτελὴς ἢ σαρκικὴ, ἀλλὰ μετέχει τῆς φύσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁ ὁποῖος εἶναι ἄπειρον καλόν. "Ὅταν κανεὶς θεωρεῖ τὴν ἀγάπην κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν τρόπον, βλέπει τι ὁ Βίβλικὸς συγγραφεὺς ἐννοοῦσε ὅταν ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἐὰν ἐδίδαμεν ὅλην τὴν περιουσίαν μας διὰ τὴν ἀγάπην, "ἐξουδενώσει ἐξουδενήσουσιν" αὐτήν.

"Ὅταν πραγματοποιήσωμεν κἄτι ἀπὸ τὴν παντοδυναμίαν τῆς Ἀγάπης, εἴμεθα ἕτοιμοι νὰ συμφωνήσωμεν μὲ τὴν διδαχὴν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ὅτι τὸ μῖσος δὲν ἔχει θέσιν εἰς ἕνα πνευματικὸν σύμπαν δημιουργημένον ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀγάπης μόνης. Εἰς τὸ σύμπαν αὐτὸ δὲν ὑπάρχει θέσις διὰ πόλεμον, διὰ σκληρότητα, διὰ κτηνώδη βίαν, δι' οἱανδήποτε ἀπὸ τὰς κακὰς πράξεις τοῦ σαρκίνου νοῦ. Μόνον αἱ καλαὶ ἰδιότητες—αἱ ἰδιότητες τοῦ Θεοῦ—ἐκφράζονται ἐκεῖ. Ἡ γνῶσις τῆς ἀληθείας ταύτης εἶναι ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον μᾶς ἐλευθερώνει, ἀκόμη καὶ ὅταν φαίνεται νὰ ἔχωμεν περιπλακῇ εἰς τρομακτικὰς περιπτώσεις.

Εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν τῆς ἀγάπης τοῦ Δαυὶδ καὶ τοῦ Ἰωνάθαν βλέπομεν πῶς οἱ δύο αὐτοὶ ἄνδρες ἀντεμετώπισαν πολλὰς δοκιμασίας τῆς ἀγάπης των. Πιθανὸν ἐνίοτε νὰ ἐφαίνετο εἰς τὸν Ἰωνάθαν ὅτι ὁ Δαυὶδ ἦτο ἀντίπαλός του, καὶ ὅτι θὰ τοῦ ἀφήρει ἕνα βασίλειον—ἕνα βασίλειον τὸ ὁποῖον, ὡς υἱὸς τοῦ Σαοὺλ, εἶχεν ἴσως τὸ δικαίωμα νὰ προσδοκᾷ. Ἡ Βίβλος οὐδὲ νῦξιν μᾶς δίδει περὶ τοιούτου τινός. Ὁ Ἰωνάθαν ἦτο σταθερὰ πιστὸς εἰς ἕνα ὑψηλὸν ἰδεῶδες φιλίας. Ἡ ἐχθρότης τοῦ πατρός του, τοῦ Βασιλέως Σαουλ, κατὰ τοῦ Δαυὶδ, ἡ ἔξορία τοῦ φίλου του καὶ τὰ ἔτη χωρισμοῦ τὰ ὁποῖα ἐμεσολάβησαν, δὲν φαίνεται νὰ ἠλλοίωσαν καθόλου τὴν ἀμοιβαίαν ἀγάπην τῶν δύο τούτων φίλων. Εἶχε δίκαιον ὁ Δαυὶδ ἐν τῇ λύπῃ του μετὰ τὴν ἥτταν τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ εἰς τὸ ὄρος Γελβουὲ, νὰ θρηνῇ (Β! Σαμουὴλ, ἢ Β.΄ Βασιλειῶν 1:19, 25, 26): "'Ὦ δόξα τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ, ἐπὶ τοὺς ὑψηλοὺς τόπους σου κατηκοντισμένη! Πῶς ἔπεσον οἱ δυνατοί! . . . Ἰωνάθαν, ἐπὶ τοὺς ὑψηλοὺς τόπους σου τετραυματισμένε! Περίλυπος εἶμαι διὰ σὲ, ἀδελφέ μου Ἰωνάθαν."

Ἡ ἀγάπη ἡ ὁποία βασίζεται ἐπὶ μιᾶς ὀρθῆς νοήσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς Ἀληθείας, εἶναι ἀθάνατος, καὶ κερδίζει εἰς ἀγνότητα καὶ λάμψιν μὲ τὴν πάροδον τῶν ἐτῶν. Ἡ προσωπικὴ αἴσθησις τῆς ἀγάπης δυνατὸν νὰ σφάλλῃ, ἀλλὰ μπορεῖ νὰ ἀνταλλαγῇ μὲ μίαν καλλιτέραν νόησιν τῆς πραγματικῆς ἀγάπης. Ἡ πραγματικὴ αὐτὴ ἀγάπη δὲν ἐξαρτᾶται ἀπὸ χρόνον ἢ περίστασιν, ἀπὸ πρόσωπον ἢ περιβάλλον. Εἶναι ἡ ἀπόρροια τῆς νοήσεώς μας ὅτι ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς Ἀγάπης, εἶναι ἐντός μας. Δὲν δύναται νὰ χαθῇ ἢ νὰ ὑποστῇ ἐπέμβασιν, διότι κανεὶς, τίποτε, δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ παρεμβληθῇ μεταξὺ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ τοῦ Ποιητοῦ του. Ἡ σκουριὰ—ὅτιδήποτε εἶναι ἀνόμοιον μὲ τὸν Θεὸν—καθαρίζεται, ἀποδεικνύεται ὅτι εἶναι ἀναληθὴς καὶ δὲν εἶναι μέρος τῆς ἀγάπης μας· ἐκπίπτει, καὶ ἡ πραγματικὴ ἀγάπη μένει. Ἡ ἀγάπη αὕτη δὲν συγκεντροῦται εἰς τὸ ἀνθρώπινον, τὸ πρόσκαιρον, τὸ φευγαλέον, ἂν καὶ ἐκδηλώνεται ἐδῶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς εἰς μίαν ἀγνὴν ἀγάπην διὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα· εἶναι ἡ αἰωνία καὶ εὐλογημένη ἀγάπη τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Performance on the Pond

LIKE ebony figurines upon a polished table
Four crows stand in a row upon the ice,
Toes front, beaks straight, in tailored sable
They come to life and march with steps precise.

A sea gull circling far above has seen them,
Lights on the ice, and shuts her lovely wings,
Stands motionless, a snowy form between them;
With promise of a dance the wood wind sings.

There is a clash of cymbals! Ice is cracking!
The crows fly off, the lady sea gull sits,
Still beautiful, though evidently lacking
The talent of the danseuse, and the wits.

Green hang the curtains of the pine trees,
Green and gray-green the polished floor,
Lovely and delicate the clinking music,
Through rifted clouds the floodlights pour.

At last the sea gull spreads her wings to westward;
With plumage rosy in the sunset light
She moves as if blown along by music,
Rises, turns on the wing, is lost to sight.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

"Many waters cannot quench love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MANY waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it: if a man would give all the substance of his house for love, it would utterly be contemned" (Song of Solomon, 8:7).

It is many hundreds of years since these words were written, but their loveliness is not marred by the passing of time. They are still as fresh and as true as when first they were expressed. "Many waters cannot quench love"! We do not know of what the poet-writer was thinking when he phrased his words thus. Perhaps he had seen the flood-rivers bear down from the mountains upon the plain, carrying away trees and crops, and had been impressed by their power and destructiveness; and so when he took up his pen to write of love, he thought of the mighty water as illustrative of evil influences, and saw love triumphant over them all.

In times like the present we need to remember this, and to know that the poetic words of the Bible are as true as they are beautiful. Love is enduring, as are truth and good. Evil alone passes away.

In Christian Science we learn that God is Truth, as well as Love and good. Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 567), "Truth and Love come nearer in the hour of woe, when strong faith or spiritual strength wrestles and prevails through the understanding of God," and adds: "To infinite, ever-present Love, all is Love, and there is no error, no sin, sickness, nor death. Against Love, the dragon warreth not long, for he is killed by the divine Principle."

We have been too often inclined to consider love a personal emotion, and have limited it to affections which are ephemeral and fleeting. It is therefore sometimes difficult to think of love as it should always be regarded, namely, as the reflection of divine Love, which John tells us is God. This love is universal in its appeal. It is not selfish or sensual, but partakes of the nature of God, who is infinite good. When one thus regards love, one sees what the Biblical writer meant when he said that if we were to give all the substance of our house for love, "it would utterly be contemned."

When we realize something of the all-power of Love, we are ready to agree with the teaching of Christian Science that hate has no place in a spiritual universe created by Love alone. In this universe there is no place for war, for cruelty, for brute force, for any of the evil practices of the carnal mind. Only the good qualities—the attributes of God—find expression there. A knowledge of this truth is what makes us free even when we seem to be caught in terrifying circumstances.

In the story of the love of David and Jonathan we see how these two men were confronted with many tests of their affection. It may have sometimes seemed to Jonathan that David was his rival, and would take away a kingdom from him—a kingdom which, as the son of Saul, he had perhaps a right to expect. If so, we get no glimpse of this in the Bible narrative. Jonathan is consistently loyal to a high ideal of friendship. The enmity of his father, King Saul, against David, the banishment of his friend and what must have been years of separation, did not seem to make a difference in the mutual love of these two friends. Well might David in his grief after the defeat of Israel on Mount Gilboa, cry (II Samuel 1:19, 25, 26): "The beauty of Israel is slain upon thy high places: how are the mighty fallen! . . . O Jonathan, thou wast slain in thine high places. I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan."

The love which is based on a right understanding of God, Truth, is immortal, and gains in purity and luster as the years pass. The personal sense of love may falter, but it can be exchanged for a better understanding of real love. This real love is not dependent on time or circumstance, person or environment; it is the outcome of our realization that the kingdom of God, of Love, is within. It cannot be lost or interfered with, for no one, no thing, can come between man and his Maker. The dross—whatever is unlike God—is refined away, is found to be untrue and no part of our love; it falls away, and the real love remains. This love is not centered on the human, the temporal, the fleeting, although it is manifested here on earth in a pure love for humanity; it is the eternal and blessed love of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Russia Looks East

JUDGING by the articles and books which I have read dealing with this part of the world, it seems to me that too few writers appreciate the fact that Soviet Russia is primarily an Asiatic country. European writers, especially, seem to be interested in Russia only so far as its influence in Europe is concerned. But it looks to me as if Russia's influence in Asia is going to be far more important than in Europe or anywhere else.

Even geographically, Russia lies for the most part in Asia. If you take a look at the map of Russia, you see what a small part of the country lies in Europe. The Asiatic part sprawls all over the map, and you get an idea of its real size only by putting it alongside the map of any other big country, such as the United States.

Tourists who rush into Moscow and Leningrad from Europe and then hurry out through Europe again have failed to get any proper conception of Russia, in my opinion, because they confine themselves to European Russia. Travelers from the Far East get a clearer idea. Their express train carries them along from Vladivostok day and night for seven days before they reach the Ural Mountains, which are the dividing line between Asia and Europe. Then, in only two more days, they find themselves in Poland. Travelers who make this trip at least understand that Russia lies mostly in Asia.—From "In Search of Soviet Gold," by JOHN D. LITTLEPAGE and DEMAREE BESS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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Closing Stocks Pages 14 16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1939

Hail Man Behind the Snowplow

He's making it easy for workers to get to car or train—Little girl seeks electricity sample.

Exploring the News

When I sat in the comfort of a warm sitting room last night and listened to music over the radio, I thought of the man in the driving blizzard who was clearing the streets with a snowplow that you and I might walk with ease to car or train in the morning. No chance for him to hear Charlie McCarthy twit Helen Hayes about her married name (MacArthur). No chance for him to hear four people argue whether married women should work. Let them argue! He had a job to do. His not a battle of wits, but a battle with the elements.

On came the snow and choked the bells of a near-by church. Steadily, relentlessly, it fell on rows of cars by the side of the road. But the Snowplow Man went his rounds. No niche for him in the Heroes Hall. Just a common man, numbered in zeros—one thousand of him, ten thousand of him, ready at a signal to face the storm, to plow at night, to clear the streets.

A child of democracy, he wends his way while the snow beats pitilessly against the window. He knows not how to separate the political ideologies, but he does know how to plow the sidewalks when the snow lies knee deep. He is one of the brotherhood of men who work when there is a job to do, a genuine prop of the system of democracy. Hail to the Snowplow Man!

* * *

Officials of the world's largest electrical company have a new problem today, posed by a little girl who is studying "Georgraphy" and wants a "little sample of electricity." At the Pittsfield, Mass., plant where electrical wizards of General Electric send bolts of thunder crashing down on test equipment, the noise reverberating through the corridors, engineers say it is the first request of its kind they have received. It came on a postcard which read: "Dear Sirs: Will you kindly send me some booklets and a little sample of electricity, if you can spare it. We are studying about it in Georgraphy. Yours truly . . ." Plans are afoot to find a means of "sparing" some, just as soon as officials can figure out what form the container will take.

* * *

The law (traffic division) is no respecter of persons in Hartford, Conn. Clerk John M. Bailey of the Hartford Police Court parked his automobile outside his office on Main Street, a day or two ago, intending to run into the building for a few minutes. He was delayed in a conversation and when he returned to his car found it tagged. Clerk Bailey paid $1 for overtime parking at the next session of court because Hartford's "non fixable" tags carry a $1 fine. No court appearance is necessary.

* * *

What is the relationship between gasoline that sells seven-for-a-dollar and 100-octane fuel that super sky liners use? Technology Review says that ordinary jallopy-juice is mostly straight gasoline with a small amount of lead, the octane rating being about 74. A typical recipe for the powerful meal a super aircraft needs is 50 per cent of 74-octane gasoline, 40 per cent isoöctane, 10 per cent isopentane, and three cubic centimeters of tetraethyl lead to each gallon. Increase of even one point in octane rating is worth 5 cents a gallon to the operator of large transport planes, for it means (in the case of 100-octane fuel in place of 87) fuel consumption is cut by 12 per cent or power is increased 25 per cent.

* * *

When labor unions begin scrapping with each other, strange sights meet the public eye. The extent to which this warfare went in the recent dispute between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations is not generally known, however. Not only did the C. I. O. call a strike at two meat stores where the A. F. of L. had contracts, but the A. F. of L. obtained "substitute workers," i. e. strike-breakers, to replace those who quit work at the call of the C. I. O.!

* * *

After what happened last week, perhaps the authorities will give up their anti-peddler policy and put doorbells in Boston housing projects. Such bells were omitted from Old Harbor Village in South Boston. Last week, police arrested a gang of boys who for three months had been following the postman through the Village, stealing WPA checks from the mail boxes as fast as he left them. They had got away with it because the postman is unable to ring twice—or even once.

* * *

Since Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard College Observatory announced two new near-by nebulae neighbors in Sculptor and in Fornax, Dr. Edwin Hubble and other astronomers at Mount Wilson have been studying them with the 100-inch Hooker telescope. It has been found, for example, that there are no super-giant stars in the nebulae—stars that are from 5,000 to 60,000 times the brightness of our sun. Star systems without super-giants are not new, but the two uncovered by Dr. Shapley are the first ones found near enough to us so that there is a chance of singling out the less brilliant stars. The need to pick out the fainter Cepheid variable stars is in order to find out exactly how far these new nebulae really are from our corner of the universe. This they have not been able to do satisfactorily with the 100-inch telescope. Dr. Hubble discloses. All of which means—another job for the 200-inch Palomar scope when it begins to sweep the night skies.

Breaking Through

By a Staff Photographer

One-Man Tractor Plow

Clearing a sidewalk in the Fenway, Boston

Masonry's Stand For Liberty Held Basis of Attacks

Because Freemasonry stands for civil and religious liberty, dictators in Italy, Spain, Germany, Soviet Russia, and other nations of Europe are attempting to crush it, Melvin M. Johnson, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, declared last night at a special Masonic Night service at Tremont Temple.

Freemasonry has been much misunderstood and maliciously maligned outside its own membership, asserted Mr. Johnson. "In the past, it was Masonic custom to go our steady way uncomplaining and without answering these unfair attacks," he said. "For the first time in history, as far as I know, the Craft has decided on a declaration of principle. All Grand Lodges of the United States and Canada, at a meeting in Washington, D. C., last month, decided to recommend that the position of Masonry toward the Church and Government be outlined.

"We are a secret organization only in the manner of recognition and initiation. We are a charitable, benevolent, educational, and religious organization which stands for the worship of God according to individual belief and loyalty to Government. We provide a meeting place where men of every country, sect, and opinion may gather, in harmony."

Masonic Night was a part of the centennial program of Tremont Temple. The Rev. C. Gordon Brownville, pastor, acclaimed the ban on gambling by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts and said he hoped to see the time when all churches, fraternities, and organizations would join with the Masons in banning games of chance. His topic for the evening was "The Stone Which the Builders Rejected."

Wide Interest Shown In Sawdust-Cement

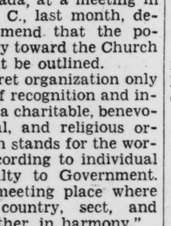
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—The University of New Hampshire Extension Service announces that the distribution of its recent bulletin on the uses of sawdust-cement has broken all records. Requests for the bulletin already have exhausted two printings of 8,000 copies, and 5,000 more are now being printed to supply requests coming in daily.

Word has been received as far west as Oregon for a copy—but not by way of the mails. The request came all the way across the country by means of shortwave radio. The operator of Station W1G1G, located here at Durham, picked up the message from Station W7WL, North Bend, Oregon.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Snow, ending about middle afternoon or earlier, followed by clearing this afternoon; fair and slightly colder tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; decreasing northeast and northerly winds, becoming fresh to moderate.

Maine: Cloudy with snow this afternoon and in east and north portions tonight; Tuesday generally fair and somewhat colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and colder, with snow flurries in the north portion tonight; Tuesday generally fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow ending this afternoon, followed by generally fair and somewhat colder tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northeast and north gale, diminishing this afternoon and tonight; generally fair weather tonight and Tuesday except snow near Eastport tonight.

Weather Outlook for the Period March 13, to March 18, 1939 Inclusive: North and Middle Atlantic States—Rain will end in North Atlantic States Monday. Generally fair thereafter,except rain over south and rain or snow over north portion Thursday and probably Friday. Temperatures above normal Monday; near or slightly below normal Tuesday or Wednesday; warmer Thursday and colder at the end of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	32	Minneapolis	26	26
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	..	..	New York	28	28
Denver	36	30	Norfolk	42	42
Helena	28	26	Philadelphia	34	12
Kansas City	38	32	St. Louis	30	30
Los Angeles	50	50	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	66	64	Washington	40	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 13.
B—Minimum, March 12.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:42 p. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Tuesday, 6:02 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:17 p. m.

Truckmen Talk Against Riley In Vehicle Job

Dismissed Director takes exceptions on charges of misuse of power on 17 points presented.

The State Public Utilities Commission today continued its hearings on the appeal of Frank E. Riley for reinstatement as Commercial Vehicle Director of the State Department of Public Works with counsel for Mr. Riley attempting to place the responsibility for the ousting of the Director upon politics.

Ousted on Feb. 28 by the Utilities Department, Mr. Riley appealed to the Commission for a rehearing of charges that he stepped outside the provinces of his office by granting permits to four Revere truckmen without first obtaining the approval of established concerns opposed to his action.

Francis E. Rafter, counsel for Mr. Riley, attempted to wring from Mr. Harrington a statement to the effect that this was a political issue and not an issue of proper conduct in office. Mr. Harrington refused to be swayed, however.

Shifting the attack to truckman Olivolo, the counsel for Mr. Riley asked: "Did you not receive considerable work under former Mayor O'Brien?" to which the truckman replied: "I got two weeks work under the Mayor in four years."

Among the permits granted without approval by Mr. Riley were those given to James Milne, brother of a Revere dentist, George Foley, former City Councillor, and Charles Atherton, a Revere lawyer, according to testimony. Hearings will be resumed tomorrow.

Protests Turned Down?

James F. Harrington, counsel for four truckmen of Revere, protested vigorously against the action of the deposed Director in granting permits to the new competitors in this field.

He said that although on Jan. 13 he appeared at Mr. Riley's offices to protest the new schedule of hearings, he was told that Mr. Riley would not see him. Truckmen, he said, had likewise been turned from Mr. Riley's door when appearing to protest against permits.

Sales Tax Plans Go to Legislature

(Continued from Page 1)

creased State income tax, an increased gas and cigaret tax, a levy on use of electricity and similar imposts.

Governor Saltonstall today reiterated his opinion that the Nine Point Program is the best one yet offered the Legislature.

Both Mr. Long and Mr. MacDonold emphasized the present fiscal crises of many of the Commonwealth's cities and towns. Both drew pictures of the effect of a $32,000,000 State Tax would have on industrial communities, where the welfare load is particularly heavy.

"Unless," said Mr. MacDonald, "the Massachusetts Legislature recognizes the grave plight of a number of our cities and towns, and comes to their rescue with some new form of revenue to replace revenue now being drawn from real estate, municipal collapse is inevitable, and the State will have to take over operation of those cities and towns just as it has done in Millville."

Sees Tax as Rescuer

Mr. Long pointed out that some communities—he named Newton as an example—have no particular welfare problem, but other cities, New Bedford, Lowell, Haverhill, are having a desperate struggle. He insisted that a sales tax would automatically tax the 200 communities out of the Commonwealth's 351 that are in fairly good condition, and supply revenues to save the 151 that are in poor shape.

Today's hearing, with only about 30 persons in the large Gardner Auditorium, was in sharp contrast to last year's sales tax hearings when more than 1,000 persons jammed the room. Mr. MacDonald explained he had asked taxpayers not to come today because he expected to ask another hearing on his modified plan in a few weeks.

Leland Powers, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, favored the sales tax, as did T. R. Flynn, representing the Boston Apartment Owners League.

Reginald W. Bird, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, told the Committee that theer are already rumblings of a tax strike.

He emphasized to the Committee that while for the past two years the Legislature has dodged the sales tax issue, this year they could no longer temporize because the condition has become acute and the Legislature will not meet again for two years.

Proponents of the sales tax were given a free hand today. Tomorrow is reserved for the opposition, which includes department stores, organized labor, and consumers.

Northeastern Gets Scholarship Funds

Frank Palmer Speare, President of Northeastern University, has just officially accepted a fund of $25,000 on behalf of the University from the Charles Haydn Foundation.

Under the terms of this grant, approximately 100 scholarships will be available, President Speare said. The grant brings to $125,000 the contributions of the Foundation to Northeastern. A gift of $100,000 was made last year to establish the Charles Haydn Memorial Laboratories in Northeastern's new $1,000,000 building on Huntington Avenue, opposite the Opera House.

Under the provisions of the grant, which is administered by J. Willard Haydn, the money will be used for Freshmen scholarships for the coming college years of 1939-40.

Winter Stages Gallant Comeback

By a Staff Photographer

Storm Scenes in Boston

Upper: Simmons College girls "hold the fort" in a snowball battle near their dormitories. Lower left: Girl with sled. Lower right: View of Muddy River in Fenway, near Museum of Fine Arts, with ducks swimming in open water.

11-Inch Snow Blankets Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

ham. Snowbound six miles from the main road, their cars blocked and unable to make headway, the party was saved by one of their number, Edward J. Hartel of Quincy, a radio instructor at the Boston Trade School, sending out short wave appeals for help which were heard by radio "hams" at Brockton and Martha's Vineyard and relayed to Fairhaven and Wareham police.

Less serious was a call put in last night to the police of Needham, Mass. They had to turn out with a snow plow to remove a huge snowball which some boys had rolled on Route 135 at Dedham Avenue and Pleasant Street, blocking traffic and stalling cars until a town plow cleared the way.

Traffic on the main line of the Fitchburg Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad near Shelburne Falls was resumed last night after emergency crews, working through the heavy snowstorm, cleared the wreckage of 31 derailed freight cars in a 75-car train which was spread across the double tracks. No one was injured.

The storm brought work to thousands. Newton and Brookline, as usual, were a joy to motorists, with the main thoroughfares perfectly under control.

In Boston, 230 plows were on the street and 27 snow loaders fed more than 300 trucks throughout the day. William Morrissey, head of the highway division, ordered out 3,000 emergency employees of the Department of Public Works, to supplement the regular force of 800 men.

Six private contractors were called in to clean up the downtown section below Massachusetts Avenue. The 27 loaders were used in this area and it was estimated that at least 1,500 men were engaged as shovelers. Coleman Brothers Company had the section from Tremont Street to the Harbor and Broadway to State Street and South Boston. The snow-removal crew spent the day on the route of the Evacuation Day parade from South Boston and tonight will continue on downtown Boston.

Parked Cars a Problem

Parked cars continue to be a problem. George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, made an appeal to motorists to refrain from parking tonight and tomorrow in the downtown section as cars impede snow removal and operation of the plows and trucks.

Commissioner Hyland estimated the snow bill to the city will click off $40,000 a day. Shovelers are paid $5 a day and will work from three days to a week unless a sudden thaw lays them off.

While the Saturday - Sunday storm furnished a poor cover for skiing locally, Greater Boston winter sports enthuisasts to the number of 409, who went to Lincoln, N. H., on board the Boston and Maine's Sunday "Snow Train" enjoyed a perfect day of skiing and other winter sports, entirely escaping the storm which swept their home towns.

Snow, Sleet, Rain, Fog Prevail Off Coast

While the Weather Man was cheerfully pushing the storm out to sea, these brands of weather prevailed on the water: Massachusetts Bay, thick snow and sleet; Highland Light, at the tip of Cape Cod, heavy rain and heavy seas; Nantucket, thick fog; offshore, intense cold and fishing vessels coming in coated with ice.

Bay State Values Green Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Commonwealth from the final setlement of litigation over the tax on the estate of Col. Edward H. R. Green, but observers were agreed that State finances are in such a plight that the windfall will not make possible a tax reduction.

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, stated that approximately $5,250,000 will come to Massachusetts as a result of the decision, but Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, said the sum would not be more than $4,987,320—a figure which more nearly agreed with that mentioned in Washington dispatches.

Court Costs Too

Moreover, Mr. Long declared that, of the total to be received, approximately $300,000 probably would have to be paid for the costs of the court fight to win the tax payment, reducing the net revenue from the Green estate to about $4,700,000.

The tax will be "the largest single tax ever paid in the history of the Commonwealth," according to Mr Dever, and will equal all the inheritance taxes received in Massachusetts for the year 1938.

While in ordinary years, a tax of this size would permit a reduction in the State tax upon cities and towns, the budget situation in Massachusetts after a decade of depression is such that the windfall will merely lessen a necessary increase in the State tax this year.

In contrast with a State tax of $17,000,000 in 1938—largest in Massachusetts history—a tax of $20,750,000 already has been certified for 1939 on the assumption that other new taxes proposed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be adopted, it is pointed out. If these are not adopted an addition State tax of about $11,250,000 will have to be imposed.

Revenue of Port In Upward Trend

Port of Boston Business

Figures made public today by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, showed a distinct upward trend in the commerce of the Port of Boston consistent with an improved showing in recent weeks. Every one of five indices in the statistical tabulation showed pronounced improvement over the corresponding period a year ago, and figures for the fiscal year that started last July 1 indicate that before next July 1 the collection of duties at this Port will have overcome the deficit of the previous year.

The duties collected since July 1 last are now only $347,290 behind the figure for the same time a year ago, and have been rapidly overtaking the lead of the previous week.

Heavy withdrawals of sugar, and imports for consumption of wool featured the business of the Port last week and were chiefly responsible for the gain of approximately $300,000 in collection of duties for the week.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending March 11, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,305,845	$1,550,447
Imports for Warehouse	355,134	165,814
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	431,322	229,852
Duties collected	478,155	173,128
Wool		
Imports (pounds)	957,946	101,150
	Fiscal Year July 1 to March 11	Year Ago
Wool		
Imports (pounds)	38,724,842	17,972,734
Duties collected	$15,027,538	$15,374,828

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, near Quincy Square, Quincy, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Shubert—
"Skylark," starring Gertrude Lawrence. Comedy by Samson Raphaelson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"West of Broadway," starring Ruth Chatterton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn. New comedy by Philip Barry. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi in "Son of Frankenstein." 3:20, 5:20, 9:30. Also "Tarnished Angel," with Sally Eilers. 2, 4:55, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert 3:30, 7:30 Also "Magnificent Obsession," starring Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor. 1:40, 5:35, 9:35.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jeane Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Kentucky," starring Loretta Young and Richard Greene. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Up the River," 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

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Trans-Lux—
Gracie Fields in "Smiling Along." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Newsreel Digest, 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8.

Exeter—
Anna Neagle and Sir Cedric Hardwicke in "Peg of Old Drury." 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

Repertory—
"Love Finds Andy Hardy," featuring Mickey Rooney. Also "Illegal Traffic," with Mary Carlisle. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. Also "St. Louis Blues," with Dorothy Lamour. Scollay 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Tremont—
"Boys' Town," with Mickey Rooney and Spencer Tracy. Also "Wedding Night," featuring Gary Cooper and Anna Sten. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Normandie—
"Out West with the Hardys," featuring Mickey Rooney. Also "Drums," starring Sabu.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Un Carnet de Bal," (Life Dances On.) Also "Three Loves Has Nancy," with Janet Gaynor. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Keith Memorial—
"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," featuring W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen, and Charlie McCarthy. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Beauty for the Asking," with Lucille Ball, 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Pygmalion," starring Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Orpheum: 10:30 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:40, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Metropolitan—
"Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Pacific Liner," with Victor MacLaglen, Wendy Barrie and Chester Morris. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Zaza," with Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Also "The Great Man Votes," starring John Barrymore. 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10.

South Station Theater—
"Color-tour to Quebec." "The Great Heart," "Rainbow Pass." "The Russian Cosack Riders," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall in "Zaza." 3:10, 6:30, 9:35. Also Peter Lorre in "Mister Moto's Last Warning." 1:35, 4:55, 8.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Fenway and Paramount—
Loretta Young and Warner Baxter in "Wife, Husband and Friend." Fenway: 1:15, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "King of the Underworld," with Humphrey Bogart and Kay Francis. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:05, 5:40, 8:25.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor. Artur Schnabel, soloist. 8:30.

Brown Hall—
Recital by Lillian Jones, soprano, George R. Hunsche, accompanist. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston University, Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Lecture-demonstration on the dance. A review of Greek and Ballet dance-forms, by Walter Terry. Also lecture-demonstration on disciplines for dancers preliminary to training in dance-forms by Mary Starks. 7:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Techniques in Painting by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Copley Plaza—
Fifth concert of the season by the Music Lovers' Club of Boston. Harrison Crofford, narrator; Leo Litwin, pianist; Edwin Biltcliffe, piano, and the Myrtle Jordon Trio. 10:45.

Fogg Art Museum—
Lecture by F. Ian G. Rawlins, Scientific Adviser to the National Gallery, London, on "The Natural Sciences in the Service of Art." 4.

State Is Shown $60 Tax Rates Are on Horizon

Report warns of ruin if spenders are not curbed—Charges Governor slow to act.

Fifty and $60 tax rates would be commonplace in Massachusetts cities and towns if the Legislature were to listen sympathetically to the pleas for $100,000,000 for special projects contained in all the bills for new spending proposals in the present session, warned the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, in urging the strictest economy, for which "there can be no genuine substitute."

Real estate—already burdened to near confiscation—is the only source of income for the State to meet the appropriations sought in the legislation now pending, and bankrupt cities and towns loom as a result, declares the Committee on State Taxation and Expenditures of the Chamber, J. Sidney Stone, Chairman.

Vigorous opposition to continued spending is noted throughout the statement of the Committee, which points out that, "any doubts regarding the claim that many of our cities and towns are nearing bankruptcy would speedily be removed," if the bills were all to be passed.

"If there is a single one of these bills which gives any consideration to a reasonable method by which the new expenditures are to be financed—other than by the negative consideration of letting the load fall on real estate—it has escaped our attention," the Committee states.

Spenders Are Clamoring

In the absence of any concerted effort on the part of the taxpayers to save money, the statement points out, "the hearing rooms in the State House are packed daily with petitioners clamoring for adoption of schemes which, if nothing else, command admiration for the ingenuity of the human brain, in devising new methods to spend public money."

On the other hand, the Committee finds that Governor Saltonstall's budget, "with its scant attempt at savings, and its imminent threat of new and burdensome taxes, has shocked the dormant forces of economy into a reassuring revival."

The statement continues, in part:

In past years and this, deficits in the state budget have grown to breath-taking proportions. The financial condition of many of our cities and towns has become critical. The tax burden on real estate has become so unbearable in many communities that it has created a constantly growing proportion of distressed property. Every possible source of new revenue is being explored. All of these factors have caught the attention of even the most uninformed and indifferent of our citizens. All are aware that some sort of a crisis is at hand.

Spendthrifts Still Busy

In spite of this, however, the forces which have contributed to our desperate plight are still at work. The dockets of the Legislature now in session fairly bulge with new spending proposals.

Massachusetts, with its annual bill of $425,000,000 for the support of state and local governments (a sum amounting to 15 per cent of the total income produced in the State), has always been considered extremely liberal in the governmental services which it renders. But pending demands for new or extended services, if adopted, would add still another $100,000,000 to the bill which the taxpayer is now called upon to foot each year.

The expansion of expenditures in the face of shrivelling ordinary revenue in the state budget is a particular cause for concern. Champions of economy, who six years ago were termed "alarmists" for pointing to the likelihood of a $70,000,000 state budget and warning of the dangers inherent in expenditures of such magnitude, have been proved conservative in the light of this year's figure of well over $80,000,000.

Are Now Paying the Piper

We are now reaping the harvest of the wasteful policies of the past few years. But—and this is more discouraging—a defeatist attitude in the State House has come to accept the trend of increase as unpreventable, so that it is felt that nothing is left but to remain passive and to find added revenues to meet each and every new cost, whatever it may be. If this attitude is allowed to prevail, the price will be prostration of the productive enterprises of the State by the insatiable appetite of governmental extravagance.

Fortunately, the appearance of the Governor's budget with its scant attempt at savings, and its imminent threat of new and burdensome taxes, has shocked the dormant forces of economy into a reassuring revival. The Governor has directed department heads to prune their requests. The public is awaiting with interest the response of this direction.

Briefly, we have reached a point where a definite decision must be made. In the face of a serious unbalancing of all budgets, shall the State return to the principles of prudent expenditure within the capacity of the taxpayers, or shall it continue extravagant spending and abnormal deficits?

Miss Kerin Quits Board

Miss Mary K. Kerin, of Boston, Chairman of the State Board of Registration in Hairdressing, has resigned to enter private business, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today. The position she is giving up pays $2,500 a year.

Tax Exemption on Industry Declared a Racket in Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 13—Many citizens of Maine would like to know to what extent Maine communities, in their efforts to attract new industries, hold out promises of tax abatements or "adjustments" and actually enter into contracts for them.

They read with interest that Representative Maxim of Portland, member of a legislative recess committee on tax equalization who has made a first-hand study of the situation along with other tax matters, had informed the Legislature last week that in his opinion the practice has gone to such lengths that it has become a "sort of racket."

Speaking for a bill to bar contracts to remit certain taxes, Representative Maxim declared he had no doubt that the amount of exemptions and abatements on property in Maine runs into millions of dollars of capital value and the taxes into tens of thousands or even hundreds of thousands of dollars.

How Practice Developed

Tax abatements as lure for new industries, like plans to finance the moving of machinery or the remodeling of a factory by public subscription, or even town appropriation, was declared largely the result of the depression era of well-meant efforts to cut down the burden of poor relief in some communities.

The glitter of a possible new payroll and the supposedly resultant increase in actual purchasing power invariably is well received by the merchants along "Main Street," Representative Maxim said, and it is often their voices, added to those of owners of vacant property, that was found urging the promotional activities which attend such projects. Not only are Chambers of Commerce active in such cases but there are industrial promoters who make it their business, he said.

Sometimes, according to reports, the schemes did not work out as well as anticipated. Wages had not provided the purchasing power expected or relief budgets did not shrink proportionately. Possibly a labor supply, unused to the required technique of the manufacturing process, did not show sufficient adeptness and the firm threatened to move away unless further adjustments were forthcoming. An official of the State Welfare Department said certain relief funds went last year to augment wages of private industry. WPA is known to have refused to permit its funds to be used in this manner.

Declares Injustice

While a great deal of the discussion on the bill centered about the right to make such contracts with public utilities in return for extension of their services, Representative Maxim brought the industrial angle forcefully into the picture, and his remarks were surprising even to those who have watched with some feeling the tendency to offer financial inducements to industry. Representative Maxim declared the amount of exemptions and abatements is astonishing even though a town can not legally abate the taxes of a private concern or exempt the concern from taxation. He pointed out the injustice when one of four mills manufacturing the same product was granted tax abatement.

Failure to support the bill, Representative Maxim argued, would also be a blow to efforts being made toward equalization of valuation throughout the State and would put the Legislature in the position of morally favoring the continuation of illegal trading and abating practices, giving notice to any concern, private or semipublic, that it could go on trading, exempting, and coercing to the limit without any check upon it by the Legislature.

Unimpressed, however, the House voted heavily in favor of the committee's report of "ought not to pass" on the bill. What effect all this will have on further use of the abatement as bait for new industry remains to be seen.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons preached in churches of Boston and vicinity yesterday follow:

The Rev. Whitney Hale in the Church of the Advent:

"'Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him.'

"It is not our prayer which moves God, it is God who moves us to pray. Something outside us draws us. Until we hear that voice and open that door where He stands knocking, something keeps us restless, dissatisfied, groping, troubled, blind, with an uneasy conscience and an unsatisfied longing.

"So you and I get on our knees because something deep within us impels us to do so. It is humility that opens that door.

"It is not our sins that keep us from God, it is our self-sufficiency. He cannot help us against our will, but only He has the power of renewing us from within."

The Rev. Payson Miller in the First Church in Roxbury, Eliot Square:

"Worship is man's endeavor to establish harmonious relations with that ultimate reality which is most commonly called God. Worship is the endeavor to bathe one's self in the infinite, submitting to its restorative and invigorating influence.

"The element of endeavor in worship must be emphasized. One must actively enter into the process if his worship is to bear fruit. Worship is a form of discipline which more and more establishes vital and harmonious relationship with God. As bodily exercise or discipline must be regular and conscientious if it is to bear fruit, so must the discipline of worship be."

The Rev. Dr. Ray Anderson Eusden in the Eliot Church of Newton:

"As one looks at Jesus, he finds him possessed of genuine, unfailing peace. There have been other masters and other great teachers of religion, but Jesus is unique in that he possesses serenity and poise and peace in greater measure than any one else.

"How did he acquire this? Because of his perspective on life. He saw the difference between things that mattered and those that did not.

"He achieved peace because he did his daily task with diligence and conscientiousness. Again peace crowned his days as he sensed that life was undergirded by a divine being."

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood in Emmanuel Church:

"One of the judgments aptly pronounced on our civilization is that its increasing complexities and pace have diminished simple joys, spontaneous blithenesses and the spirit of zestful romance. Even our games are technical, our drama mechanically expert, our social rules standardized, our occupational habits grim and our religion dull.

"A little wistfully we look back at more natural and childlike days when life was not so strained or worried or tensely earnest. Have we the proper resources for fine joy? Just as the unprepared bridesmaids were not able to take place in the gay celebration of the wedding, so often we, too, are unprepared for participation in the joys that present themselves.

"Religion is meant to be the noblest of all happiness. It is rightfully delightful. Its word is of glad tidings. It should have gusto, relish and blessing.

"Have we really prepared our resources for noble joy? Are we spiritually refined in our capacities? Have we inner resources for something finer than fun? The poor are notably happier in the humanities than the bored privileged."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Kinsolving in Trinity Church:

"I have been driven to the conclusion that in Christ's view there are no good excuses. This, to me is disturbing because I had been somewhat versed in the modern science which has been called alibiology.

"Excuses are so comfortable, such convenient refuges from irrational interruptions and bothersome difficulties. Yet in the Master's mind, there are no good excuses.

"It is his conviction that the pretexts men offer for delaying to do God's will or neglecting to be generous to each other were no excuse. He was adamant.

"Our excuses by which we let ourselves off from our duty to worship God, to practice the human law of brotherliness, will be revealed to us as totally invalid. The excuses which we have wrapped around ourselves for comfort and protection will fall from us leaving us naked when we face reality, and stand before the judgment of God."

General Electric Restores Pay Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, March 13—Restoration of salary reductions for employees earning more than $2,000 a year has been announced for the General Electric Company plant here, to be effective April 1. The company did not announce how many of its approximately 4,000 employees would be affected. The cuts have been in force since a year ago and were on a graduated scale.

Although orders for the local plant, which turns out transformers and other capital goods, have not been up to expectations yet, plant manager Louis E. Underwood stated in announcing the restoration that improvement in general business conditions and the outlook for better future business seemed to warrant this restoration.

Bill to Aid Working Wives

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court will be asked to rule on the dismissal of Somerville's working wives dropped from the city pay roll almost a year ago, Attorney Wendel P. Murray, representing six affected stated today. Within a week, he said, he would file a bill of exceptions seeking a reversal of Supreme Court Justice James J. Ronan's ruling which upheld dismissal of the plaintiff wives.

Justice Ronan had determined that Mayor Lynch was within his legal rights in dropping the six women from the public pay roll "for the sake of economy." The Mayor gave this reason as the principal one in his dismissal orders last April affecting City Hall working wives and teachers with husbands gainfully employed as well.

Asks Women's Resignations

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 13 (AP)—Mayor William H. Feiker has set a three-months deadline for receipt of resignations from city-employed "working wives" whose husbands are gainfully employed and who have no children.

The resignation order would apply to about 20 women. Asserting there was no question of the women's ability, Mayor Feiker said he believed the jobs should be held by persons with dependents.

His statements came within a week after State Supreme Court Justice James J. Ronan over-ruled a Lower Court decision that ordered the city of Somerville to re-instate six married women ousted from its pay roll.

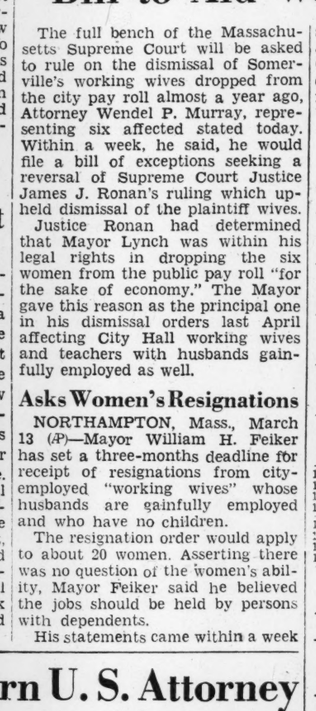
Brandon Sworn U. S. Attorney

Edmund J. Brandon, former Regional Director of the Securities and Exchange Commission in Boston, was sworn in today as United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts by Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court.

Mr. Brandon succeeds Francis J. W. Ford, who resigned from the $7,500-a-year post to accept the newly established judgeship on the Federal District Court bench last June. No changes are expected in the members of the United States Attorney's staff, all of whom have been appointed by Mr. Ford since he took office in 1933.

Two important Federal positions in Boston, that of Collector of Internal Revenue and the United States Marshalship, are still vacant.

Thomas H. Buckley, former State Auditor, and J. Henry Goguen, chief of the local field division of the Department of Internal Rvenue, are mentioned for the Marshal's office which has not been filled since the expiration of John J. Murphy's term in January last year. Mr. Goguen, is also reported as under consideration for the Collectorship which has been unofficially occupied by Thomas B. Hassett, Deputy Collector and also a candidate since the resignation of William M. Welch over a year ago.



By a Staff Photographer

Edmund J. Brandon

United States Attorney for Massachusetts takes oath

Fliers Reach 26,000 Feet

Up so high their shoes froze to the cockpit floor in a temperature of 34 degrees below zero, three Massachusetts National Guard fliers Saturday attained an altitude of 26,000 feet in an oxygen-equipment test flight. This was 3,000 feet higher than the maximum altitude reached by a "flying laboratory" which flew Friday from Minneapolis in a test of other oxygen apparatus.

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Pickabacking a Radio Station

Wide World

Harvard Instructor Perfects Two-Way Set

Upper, left to right—Thomas S. McCaleb, instructor of radio at Harvard School of Geographical Exploration, designer of set, with Gordon McCouch and Dana Atchley, Jr., radio students at Harvard. Lower, left to right—Atchley, operating the set, with McCaleb and McCouch holding the antenna reel.

A "packboard" radio station suitable for expeditions has been developed by Thomas S. McCaleb, radio instructor at Harvard School of Geographical Exploration. A compact little outfit, it weighs 50 pounds and is capable of reliable two-way communication over a distance of 500 miles. Weighing 10 pounds less than an Army pack, it can be slung over the shoulders and carried on the trail for miles in comfort.

This portable station has an output of 10 to 15 watts and operates on the usual short wave channels set aside for expeditions. Mr. McCaleb designed most of the radio equipment used by Admiral Byrd at Little America.

Opposition Rises In Middle West To Seaway Plan

Sentiment in the Great Lakes District, which formerly favored the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway, is turning against the plan, according to Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Among organizations which formerly desired construction of this seaway between the Atlantic and the Midwest and now are fighting the proposal, Mr. Davis disclosed on Saturday, is the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

This organization is "actively engaged in organizing opposition to the project in the Middle States and at various lake ports," he said, "inasmuch as recent Washington dispatches indicate the Administration may, at any time, submit a revised treaty to the Senate for ratification."

The significance of Mr. Davis's statement lies in the fact that heretofore opposition to the plan to bring ocean steamers to Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, and the grain ports of the West has been confined largely to New England, and New York State. The Middle West, believing it would benefit by the new form of water-borne transportation, generally has favored the plan.

Sentiment regarding the plan also has been divided according to industrial groups, with some shipping firms favoring it and most railroads opposing it.

A statement by Andrew H. Brown, of the Transportation Committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, giving the Chamber's reasons for its new attitude, was made public by Mr. Davis. The statement said in part:

"Through widespread propaganda, mainly composed of misinformation, the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway project has been made so popular that it has come to be regarded as the one sure way for political success in a large section of the United States. It has received support of both political parties and is regarded by many as a praiseworthy undertaking.

"Application of plain common sense to the cold facts of the project leads inevitably to the opposite conclusion. Its construction might unjustly benefit a few at the expense of the country at large. By far the greatest advantages would go to foreign interests. Most of the damage would fall to the lot of American labor and capital.

"It would be a palpable waste of public funds, when we have no funds to waste. The project should be most emphatically defeated."

Station W1XAL

For Tuesday, March 14

(11.79mc—25.4m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Listeners' Post Box."
5:30 p. m.—"Tuesday Social," with Guest of Honor.

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy. Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—The Harvard University Series.
8:40 p. m.—Book Review.

(11.73mc—25.6m)

9:15 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

Felicitations for New Judge

Wide World

Judge Charles E. Clark

Judge Hincks of the United States District Court for Connecticut congratulates Judge Clark, former Dean of the Yale Law School, after administering to him the oath as Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Carroll C. Hincks

Providence Puts Stiff Restrictions On Liquor Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13—Nearly complete curtailment of the sale of liquor on Sunday nights and closing of cafe and restaurant bars at midnight has been ordered here in one of the most drastic regulations by the Bureau of Police and Fire and spirit sales, of protests from since the repeal of Prohibition.

The ruling is definitely aimed at so-called Class B licenses, owners of restaurants and cafes which have been the target, as sources of beer civic, religious and educational organizations since 1933.

The Bureau made it clear that the new regulation was in the interest of greater temperance for the city. It was the first official act of the Commissioners since they made a wholesale shake-up of the commands in various precincts.

Under the new orders, Class B licensees, excepting those who operate on a 24-hour basis, must close at midnight on week-days. Cafes and restaurants open all night cannot dispense liquor after midnight on week days. No cafe or restaurant may serve liquor after eight p. m. Sundays. Hotels and clubs are allowed to remain open and serve liquor until one a. m. on all days of the week.

In announcing the new regulations, Benjamin P. Moulton, Chairman of the Bureau, said the plan is to improve existing conditions in the restaurants, hotels and clubs enjoying liquor privileges and "appropriately regulate the traffic of liquor within the apparent intent and title of the statute to promote temperance."

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We'll simply have to ignore all this beautiful, beautiful snow that has thrust itself upon us since we decided just what we'd write about this time. After all if there's one thing for which we refuse to be responsible, it's the weather! So you'll still have to hear about spring shoes. Which you'll probably be able to wear without benefit of galoshes by week after next. when, if past performances are any criterion, you won't even be wearing a coat.

The shoes are at Nisley's . . . you know, at 145 Tremont Street. In loads of new styles and materials; but it's the gabardines and the patent leathers we want particularly to call your attention to. Of course patent leather is one of the shining forces as far as forecasts in fashions are concerned, with nearly every shoe company bursting forth with an assortment of that shiny leather that looks so new all the time. And Nisley has them too. But they also have some very good looking models in which both the gabardine and the patent are combined. And, if you have ever worn gabardine shoes, then you know how awfully comfortable they are. All the comfort of an old shoe in a new shoe, we say. And with the combination of materials you get this comfort through the body of the shoe, for it's the toes and the heels that are made of patent leather. For $3.95. Others for $4.95 . . . and they come in as narrow a width as AAAA (yes four of them!) to a size D.

Grownup Clothes For Little Ella

We think there's nothing cuter than little Ella when she reaches the age where she's a bit clothes-conscious, and she begins to want clothes like mother's. Or at least if not like mother's, then say like her big sister's. And when she gets them she does wear them with such an amusing air of unconcern that you just know it's the first time she's appeared in public in a complete ensemble, including smart kid gloves. Particularly attractive as her first bit of grown-up wear is one of those very English looking tweed coats . . . from Jordan Marsh's. The one we're thinking of is around $16.95, comes in sizes that range from 8 to 12, and has the squared-off shoulder effect, buttons that trail one another up and down the center front, and a bit of a flare in the skirt: Town and countryish no end. Especially in orchid!

New "Aquarelle" Make-up Is Ready

Have you by any chance seen Helena Rubinstein's new "Aquarelle" make-up . . . at either her new Newbury Street Salon, right there in the Ritz block, or any of her counters in the various department stores downtown? Filene's and Jordan's and Slattery's, and Gilchrist's, for instance. We're sure you'll like it no end; for it is indeed different. And perhaps a relief to you who have been using a deeper shade all winter. The colors which are used in the powder and lipstick and rouge and whatnot are true French water colors . . . and they aim to give you the complexion that you see in a water-color portrait. And a very natural look it is, too. And of course ever so effective with the new ultra-feminine fripperies we women are destined to wear this season!

These Sweaters Are Distinctive

And while we're on the subject of all these new spring things, we might as well tell you about Slattery's new shipment of Scotch sweaters that has just come into the store. Those soft shetland sweaters that look like the proverbial million. In sunset pink, sky blue, and a real snow white, sizes from 34 to 40. The slipons with the round ribbed necks are $5.98, and the matching cardigans with the popular grosgrain bindings are $6.95.

"Texstyle" Broadloom

Do you know what a "Texstyle" broadloom is? Well, it's your favorite broadloom with muted, self-toned patterns throughout. Designed for the room where a perfectly plain rug wouldn't be at all practical, and a blatent pattern entirely out of the question! It also means that the footprints that so often show up in bold relief in a plain rug (at least when it's brand new) aren't going to be in evidence. We saw it at Pray's Tremont Street store, for $3.95 a square yard. And it comes in such colors as burgundy, Windsor red, blue, and green. This store is just at the Park Street subway; right handy.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	"Smilin' Jack"	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sports	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"On the Mall"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:00	Hawaiian music	"Orphans of Divorce":	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Commentator	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor, variety program	"Campus Chatter"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		Pine Tree Troubadours	"Dance Time"		"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00	"Cavalcade of America": drama	'Carson Robison and His Buckaroos'	Al Pearce and His Gang: Carl Hoff's Orchestra;	"Studies in Contrast": soloists; choir	"Cowboy Caravan"; "Princess of Song";
8:15	Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love": dramatic serial	Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orch.	Boston University Alumni Banquet: Gov. Saltonstall, Mass.; Barrows, Me.; others	"Music Down the Ages"
8:30					"Music Down the Ages"
8:45					
9:00	"Radio Theater":	Paul Martin's Music	Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; D. Thompson	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Knickerbocker's Case"
9:15	Barbara Stanwyck	Paul Martin's Music	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Philharmonians Octet
9:30	in Edna Ferber's	Westminster Academy	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
9:45	"So Big"	String Quartet			
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.; soloist; quartet	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"		Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:30	Columbia Workshop; drama	"National Forum"	Ruby Newman's Orch	"Pageant of Melody"; Atillio Baggiore, tenor;	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45		"National Forum"	Ruby Newman's Orch		"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15	Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis's Orch	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:30	Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch	Dance orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:45	Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch	Dance orchestra	"Day's End"

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	"Top O' Morning"	News; Morning Review	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Top O' Morning"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Talk; vocalists	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30	"Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45	"Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Hollywood talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	Bill Elliott	"As You Like It"	Food news	'Merry-Go-Round'; talk	"Old-Time Songs"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Hymn recital	"Variations"; music	"Melody Strings"	"Songs Of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Your Home and Mine	"Central City"; drama	"Nation's School of the Air"; "Guide Posts"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"		Studio speaker
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Dixieland Band"	Dramatic sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Jean Collins, songs
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Keep Fit to Music"	Al Rawley's music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Manhatters"; orch.	"Music of Tomorrow"
12:00	Kate Smith speaks	News; time; farm news;	"The Carters"; drama	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	popular music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Helen Trent; sk.	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Studio program
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Farm Radio News	"Melody Sweethearts"	Treasures in Melody	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"; talk	"Don Artiste"	Bernie Cummins's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies	Bernie Cummins's Orch.	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00	Serial sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:15	Serial sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	"Classical Album"
2:30	"American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	Federal Theater; "Pioneers of Science"
2:45	of the Air	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	
3:00	News Service	Library speaker	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	New England Conservatory recital	Sports reports
3:15	Chamber music	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports reports
3:30	"Story of the	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	Hugh Monaco's Orch.	Sports reports
3:45	Song"; recital	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network talk	Sports reports
4:00	Network talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Government reports	Mimi Benson, songs
4:15	Women's sketch	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
4:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
5:00	Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:15	Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	"Tom Mix" sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Singing Chef"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie King"; sk.	Weather; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sport comment	"Music; "Roundup"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	"New Voices"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News comment	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	History of Baseball	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"WBZ Presents"	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Emil Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"The Green Hornet"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00	"Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"The Inside Story": dramatized news	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	"Little Theater of Music" concert	"The Wordcaster" Vocal Trio
8:15	Al Jolson and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; variety show	New England Town Meeting: "Is New England Culture Dying?"; forum	"Hour of Music"
8:30	company; guest	questions and answers			"Hour of Music"
8:45					
9:00	"We, the People"	'Mary and Bob"; dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:15	"We, the People"	"Doc Rockwell's Brain Trust"	"Fibber McGee"; comedy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's				Variety Hour
9:45	Orchestra				
10:00	"Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Variety Show with Bob Hope; guests	Chicago hockey, by Frank Ryan	Gypsy Music
10:15	River's End"	network interviews	"Uncle Ezra"	Benno Rabinof, violin; concert orchestra	Gypsy Music
10:30	BarryWood, talk	'Lanny Grey's Rhythm	"Name the Place"		Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45	Barry Wood, talk	School"; vocalists			"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Reflections"
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Championship Boxing Bouts from Madison Square Garden	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
11:30	Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.		Sammy Robbins' Orch.
11:45	Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.		Sammy Robbins' Orch.

Flood Control Hopes Brighten

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts said today President Roosevelt had assured him the Federal Government would expedite action on New England flood control as soon as the States concerned complied with the 1938 Flood Control Act.

Mr. McCormack said there were strong indications Massachusetts and New Hampshire were co-operating and were about to pass legislation which would allow the Federal Government to start work on projects already agreed upon.

The Massachusetts Representative would not speak for other States, but said Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts had been doing a good job trying to adjust the difficulties between the States and the Federal Government.

Harvard Shows Halved Engine

In line with the nation-wide interest in aviation, now reaching new peaks due to extensive governmental plane-building programs, the Harvard Business School is displaying a sectional Pratt & Whitney Twin Wasp "C" engine at the Baker Library. The engine, which was prepared for exhibition purposes at the New York World's Fair, is sliced in half to permit examination of all the internal working parts.

The sectionalization of the new engine, rated at 1,200 horsepower, was accomplished by slicing vertically through the middle of the block and cutting away the entire right side, and it is believed that this is the first time such a model has been prepared in this manner. The mechanical details of the piston movement, the carburetor, and generator, can be clearly seen.

This same engine was recently used to power a new type of bomber which was delivered to the Army a few weeks ago. The display has just returned from the Paris Salon in France, and will remain at the Business School until shortly before the opening of the World's Fair.

Airport Expansion For New England

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Broad expansion of landing facilities and radio beacons in New England is foreseen by Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut as a result of Senate adoption in the Rearmament Bill of an amendment authorizing the Army to recommend expansion of airports.

Senator Danaher, who proposed the amendment to the $358,000,000 Army Appropriation, said the Army probably would need at least two air fields in New England, one of which undoubtedly would be a Northeastern Army Air Base.

Improvement of landing facilities and radio beacons would be a boon to commercial aviation as well as the Army and Navy, he added. He declared there was a need for an emergency landing field "at least every 100 miles."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 14

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Boston Amusements—Movies, Art, Plays, Music

Shirley Temple Unspoiled; Makes Friends of Skeptics

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—If one approaches the little princess of the movies—her version of the Frances Hodgson Burnett story, "The Little Princess," has been released and she is now at work on the equally famous Muriel Denison story, "Susannah of the Mounties"—and regards her as just another child prodigy, he is in for a rude awakening.

Shirley merely reaches out a small hand to such skeptics, disarms them with a smile, and then, if they are worthy, talks to them as any princess of consequence talks to her subjects, briefly and to the point. One by one Shirley has taken over Hollywood's corps of newspaper people, most of whom avoided her in the beginning, just as they avoid most of the other talented children of the stage and screen. (This needs no explanation to those who know stage and screen children.) Most of them she now lists among her best friends; and their sheepish explanations as to why they finally allowed themselves to be inveigled into talking to her, into interviewing her, and writing about her at length, would fill a book which could well be titled "How To Be Hard Boiled Though Sentimental."

Mrs. Temple, Shirley's sensible mother, must receive much of the credit for the naturalness and simplicity which still mark the little screen actress, though she has received the adulation of the moviegoing world for something more than five years now. The mother very early took the attitude that the people who liked Shirley should be given as much opportunity as possible to see her. Shopping tours with Shirley in downtown Los Angeles and Hollywood are made in broad daylight. Shirley's visits to points of importance are always as casual as if she had never stepped before a camera, and were not known to several hundred million people. Shirley gives as many autographs as possible, but stops when they threaten to make her late or to interfere with her purpose on any particular occasion. She plays naturally with children of her own age, and is by no means venerated by them after they become accustomed to this unusual proximity to fame.

Jaunt Around Country

Last year Mr. and Mrs. Temple and Shirley set off on a jaunt about the country which ended in a trip to Bermuda. Shirley loved every minute of it, went everywhere in the towns she visited, met whoever interested her; and in the whole period of three or four months never once left the hotel by a back door or in any other way tried to avoid the crowds who turned out to see her. The result was that the trip went off with smoothness. No buttons were pulled from Shirley's coat, no one tried to snip one of her curls, and everyone in every place deported himself and herself exactly as Shirley did, and as she expected them to do.

And what of the future? Will Shirley go on making pictures?

"She will," says Mrs. Temple, "just as long as she wants to, and as long as people want to see her—no longer."

The little girl's latest picture, "The Little Princess," showed that she had in no measure lost her cunning, and it is very likely that she will continue to make pictures for quite a while. She has never expressed a desire to stop making them, and seems never to tire of the work but enjoys it more, according to competent studio observers, with every new assignment.

Three Pictures a Year

At present she makes three pictures a year. These take about 31 days each, and cost on an average about $800,000. After making them, Shirley receives a three months' vacation. (This does not mean, of course, that she works nine months in the year, for she actually works only, as I have indicated, about 125 days a year, including rehearsals, time for fittings, etc.) The problem of these vacations has become somewhat vexing to the Temples. Shirley got just a glimpse of the South last year, and it was enough to make her want a junket there this year. The Temples have never been to Europe, and would like to take her there, too, but probably will not while there is still talk of war. Shirley—though she rides well—isn't particulaly ranch-minded, so that seems to rule out the idea of a dude ranch for the summer. Alaska, South America, and Mexico City are at present being considered.

"We may just stay at home," Mrs. Temple said. "Shirley seems to like that about as well as anything else."

Of course, staying at home for the Temples isn't what it might be for some others. The proximity of Hollywood to Palm Springs makes frequent trips to the desert an easy relief from studio routine, and much of the winter months is spent there. In the summer, there are the seashore and the mountains—and Shirley is equally happy when taken to either place.

From time to time there have been attempts to get her on the radio, but sensible Mrs. Temple has interposed herself there again.

"She has enough to do now," she said. And there the matter has ended.

Shirley's French Lesson

It isn't considered good form to visit the Shirley Temple set without going to see Shirley, even when she isn't before the cameras. So I went to her trailer to shake her hand, receive her disarming smile, hear her say proudly, "I'm taking my French lesson."

"How much do you know?" I asked, waiting for the usual "un peu" of beginning French students. But Shirley wasn't to be caught, even when I fished.

"A little?" I asked helpfully.

"No. More than that," she said firmly.

"Say a lot, Shirley," her teacher said, smiling.

"Beaucoup?" I queried, surprised.

But she was honest. "Well, not as much as that," she said. And with that I left her.

"Alors, est ce que vous êtes—" the French teacher's voice started to ask her a question as I went, and I paused to hear her reply. When it didn't come I looked around. Shirley's face was poked around the trailer door to see that I was well out of sight before she answered. I waved to her and went on out of earshot—as any gentleman would.

John B. Sanroma Photo

Composers, Conductors, and Violinist Assembled Recently at Symphony Hall

Left to right: Walter Piston, chairman of the faculty of music at Harvard; John Alden Carpenter of Chicago, whose violin concerto was recently played at the Symphony concerts; Nadia Boulanger, teacher of Mr. Piston and of Roy Harris, who is the next at the right, and whose Third Symphony was recently presented by the Symphony Orchestra; Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Zlato Baloković, soloist in Mr. Carpenter's concerto; Mabel Daniels, Boston composer; Jean Françaix, French composer and pianist, another pupil of Miss Boulanger; and Edward Burlingame Hill, Harvard composer.

Boston Conservatory Exhibits

By Dorothy Adlow

Miss Sylvia Ober is exhibiting oil paintings and drawings at the Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 Fenway. In her first one-man display this young Bostonian reveals a progressive interest in the problems of picture painting and she seems to enjoy the process very much.

It is apparent that Miss Ober commenced with a conventional sort of schooling, and that she has been drawn in one way or another to the interesting departures of modern French painters. The canvases at the Boston Conservatory disclose her discovery of El Greco, and there is an ingenuous undertaking of a self-portrait in the manner of the famed Spaniard. Miss Ober is not disturbed by the comparisons which her canvases will evince, possibly not in her favor. The simulation worked out sympathetically in a portrayal, entitled "Mother," in which the young painter has imparted to the sitter as well as the tenebrous background the peculiarly El Grecan unearthliness. The self-portrait is too healthy and robust to look like El Greco. Miss Ober has unwittingly painted her own image in the concrete manner she preferred lapsing in her imitative responsibilities.

Most of the canvases treat genre themes, still life, and domestic portraits. In these Miss Ober sometimes aims for strong pattern in form, sometimes for vivid effect through color. She is striving for pure expressive tone and she often achieves it when she is not restrained by an impulse, which asserts itself from time to time, of translating local color literally. When she abstracts her drawing somewhat, and handles pigment decoratively, she is at her best.

The portraits show a definite talent for personal characterization, and when Miss Ober has finally found the style which is best adapted to her purpose, she will no doubt command attention in a community where there are too many portraitists lacking the gusto which is manifest in her pictures.

The drawings are delightful sketches of little girls playing cello or fiddle. Miss Ober draws with assurance and with wit. Her line is decorative and expressive.

Charles D. Childs

At the print shop of Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street, there is an exhibition by a resident of Cape Cod who has practised the art of painting as a hobby, Charles D. Cahoon. His pictures portray the environment with which he is familiar, the dunes at Sandy Neck, Rock Harbor at New Orleans, the sea and sandy stretches. Mr. Cahoon paints with efficiency and feeling. A "Still Life" reveals patience and observation which one associates with a practiced and professional artist. It is a very pleasing picture. Outstanding is "Stage Harbor, Chatham, Massachusetts."

Mr. Cahoon strikes another mood in a canvas entitled "In the China Sea," a nocturne in which the yellow moon is reflected in the glittering water. He shows a predilection for the poetic marine style of Albert Ryder.

At the same gallery there may be seen an interesting miscellaneous collection of etchings and dry points. There are pictures by Whistler. There is an etched portrait of Augustus St. Gaudens by Zorn. There are some prints by James McBey and some amusing character sketches by Edmund Blampied.

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Twentieth Century Club

Two exhibitors are showing their works currently at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. There are oils by H. W. Cheney and water colors by E. G. Manning.

Mr. Cheney divides his interest between portraiture and views of the outdoors. His portraits are painted in sympathetic characterization. Of particular interest is an effective copy of "Dorothy Murray" by J. S. Copley. Mr. Cheney is at his best when portraying seaport views. There are many scenes of Gloucester fisheries, painstakingly portrayed in effective drawing and a pleasant soft color scheme.

Co-exhibitor E. G. Manning shows a number of small water colors, many of which were apparently sketched or planned during a period of travel. Outstanding are subjects of Norway and Denmark. The painter has also done a number of delightful sketches of the city of Bruges.

Music Notes

The Boston Flute Players' Club will give its ninety-sixth concert next Sunday afternoon in the Hotel Vendome. Jean Françaix's Divertissement for string quartet and Roy Harris' String Quartet will be played for the first time in Boston. Also on the program are Mozart's Flute Quartet in D (K.285), Ernest Bloch's string quartet ("Paysage"), and Brahms' Trio for pianoforte, clarinet, and cello. The pianist will be Esther Asher. The other artists will be members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The final concert in the series of Morning Musicales for the benefit of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy will be given on March 22, with Richard Tauber as the artist. The program:

Frühlingsglaube	Schubert
Trockne Blumen	Schubert
Wohin?	Schubert
Aus meinen grossen Schmerzen	Franz
Im Herbst	Franz
Ueber Nacht	Wolf
Verborgenheit	Wolf
Letzter Frühling	Grieg
Am schönsten Sommerabend	Grieg
Eros	Grieg
Du bist mein Traum (from Lied der Liebe)	J. Strauss-Korngold
Dort rauscht und plaudert der Wienerwald	J. Strauss-Korngold
Farewell, my love, farewell (from Frasquita)	Lehar
You are my heart's delight (from Land of Smiles)	Lehar

Repertory Company Plans To Give 'Inheritors'

Susan Glaspell's play, "Inheritors," first given in New York by the Provincetown Players and later by the Civic Repertory, will be given its first performances in Boston as the sixth production of the New England Repertory Company on March 29, playing through April 1 at the Peabody Playhouse. "The Great God Brown," by Eugene O'Neill, which was the September production of the company, will be repeated for two performances on March 27 and 28, also at the Peabody Playhouse.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club—Photographs by Hermann C. Lythgoe. Through April 3.

Boston Conservatory of Music—Paintings by Sylvia Ober. Through March 27.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of portraits by Bessie J. Howard. Through March 17.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition and sale of water colors by Sears Gallagher. Through March 25.

Goodman-Walker—Modern French and American paintings.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of water colors by Harold Lund. Through March 25.

Junior League of Boston—Members' Show.

Museum of Fine Arts—Special exhibition under auspices of the Boston Institute of Modern Art, "Sources of Modern Painting." Special exhibition Gallery. Through April 12.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Institute of Modern Art—Exhibition of Modern Painting held by the Museum of Fine Arts.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of paintings by Harold W. Cheney and Earl G. Manning. Through March 16. Water color California landscapes, still life and flowers by Mary F. Wesselhoeft. Opens March 17.

Y. W. C. A.—Exhibition of original work by members of the WPA Federal Art Project. 140 Clarendon Street. Through April 15.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Paintings and water colors by Roy Mason, N. A. March 25.

Yamanaka & Company—Exhibition of old Japanese woodblock prints by famous masters. Walnut Gallery.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Loan exhibition: Graphic Art of the 15th century in Prints and Books. The Art of Walt Disney. Old Master Drawings. Safavid Paintings.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Gracie Fields With Songs

Gracie Fields, who is a prime favorite in England, is cavorting about the screen at the Trans-Lux this week in a comedy about show folks called "Smiling Along." It is she more than the story that makes the film entertaining. She has half a dozen songs or more, that vary from the comic to the sentimental, and even include such a religious piece as "The Holy City" sung with a church choir. She has a vast amount of business on her hands, for she is supposed to be the manager of a cooperative troupe.

She falls into that position when the entertainers discover that their professional manager has been cheating them. So they decide to form their own company. It isn't easy getting started. For a time they descend en masse on a not-to-gracious country relative of Miss Feilds. It is a dog that finally comes to their rescue, a familiar wire-haired terrier that has been seen on the American screen before in "The Thin Man." The dog had been lost by a noted pianist, and though there are other claimants—hundreds of them—Miss Fields manages to collect the reward.

With that in her pocket, and with the great pianist enamoured of a dancer in the troupe, it is not difficult to see that the outcome will be happy. The reward supplies the most immediate development in the company's success, for it provides a bus in which they can tour the country playing one-night stands. But it is the pianist who clinches their claim to a season's concession at Brightbourne. And it is the dog who really is responsible for the musician's presence at the crucial moment. For the pup carries a message revealing the place where the pianist has been locked up by enemies.

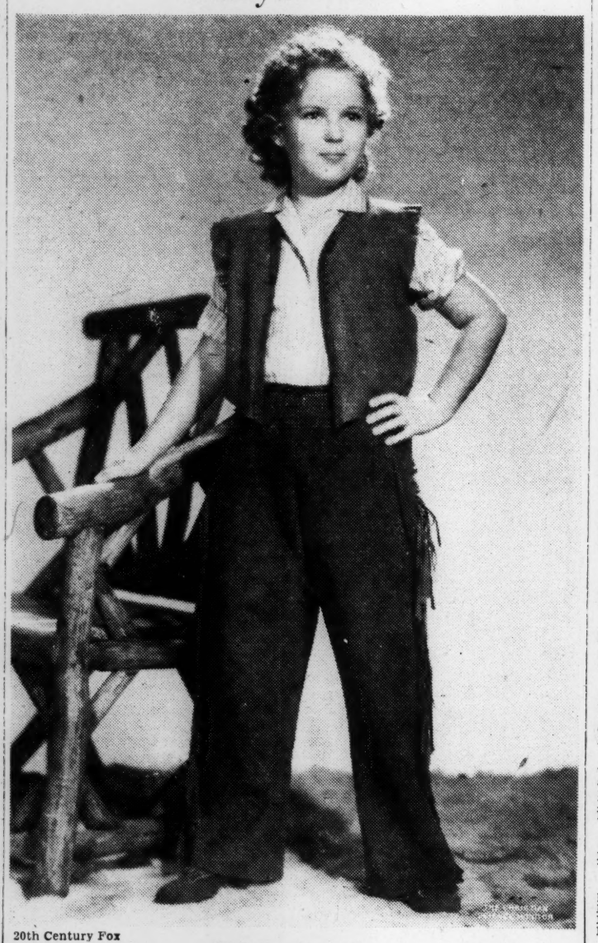
Besides Miss Fields the cast includes Roger Livesey as one of the stand-bys of the troupe, Mary Maguire as the dancer who catches the pianist's eye, and Peter Coke as the musician himself. The picture is very English in flavor, rather loosely constructed, but well acted and generally amusing.

E. F. M.

Movie Theater to Open In Park Square Building

A new moving picture theater, the Telepix Cinema, will open Tuesday on St. James Avenue in the arcade of the Park Square Building. The theater has a small seating capacity, and is equipped with chairs which are automatically adjustable. The show will consist of short features and newsreels, and the theater will be open from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Ready for Work



20th Century Fox

Shirley Temple

As she will be seen in "Susannah of the Mounties"

'King Arthur' Program Note

"King Arthur," the Dryden-Purcell opera to be presented by the Lowell House Musical Society on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, at the Lowell House Dining Hall in Cambridge, involves close to a hundred participants from all musical, dramatic, and dance groups at Harvard and Radcliffe, under the guidance of Courtlandt Canby, conductor; Alan Downer, stage director, and Katharine Schroeder, dance instructor.

"King Arthur" was first produced at the theater in Dorset Gardens, London, in 1691, and was received with delight by the audience. "It was Excellently adorn'd," Downes, the prompter of the occasion, records, "with Scenes and Machines. . . . The Play and Musick pleas'd the Court and City, and being well perform'd, twas very Gainful to the Company."

Dryden had for many years intended to write a play based on the Arthurian legend, and in 1685 he had produced a sort of masque, "Albion and Albianus," as an introductory piece. Dryden, being poet laureate and a politically-minded artist, intended his Arthurian plays to be allegorical glorifications of the later Stuart monarch. But on the sixth night of the run of "Albion," the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion put a stop not only to the play but to Dryden's intentions.

When "King Arthur" appeared six years later, William III was on the throne of England, and all allusions to the Stuart glories had been wiped out of the libretto. What remained was a delightful fairy story with little or no relation to the Arthur legend. The music was entrusted to Purcell as a sop to the English musicians who had been enraged at Dryden's choice of Grabut, an obscure Frenchman, to set "Albion."

The form of "King Arthur" is of considerable interest, differing sharply from Italian and continental opera. It is really a play with music, employing a separate cast of singers and actors. Dryden himself styled it a play after the fashion of "The Tempest," referring to his own perversion of Shakespeare's fantasy. The influence of Shakespeare's work is very evident in the characters of Merlin (Prospero), Emmeline (Miranda), and Philidel (Ariel). But the form, dramatic opera, is a creation of the Restoration theater. It is made up of the heroic play (at which Dryden was a master-hand) and the remnants of the old Elizabethan masque form, employing song and dance and lavish spectacle with little attempt at unity, coherence, or emphasis. Dryden felt, as Englishmen have always felt, that this language was not suited to recitative. The story is told in plain, unaccompanied speech, thus becoming intelligible to the audience, and the music is confined to interludes of great beauty which have little or no connection with the plot.

In the present production, the attempt is to present the work of Dryden and Purcell as it would have been done in its own day. With restricted resources, it has been necessary to modify most of the spectacular effects. The method of staging has been derived from a study of the records of Sir William Davenant, the first impresario of English opera. Many of the costumes have been taken directly from the sketches of Inigo Jones. Finally, the stage direction and the acting will approximate the Restoration style as far as it is known.

Opera Repertory

Following is the repertory for the Boston season of the Metropolitan Opera Company:

Thursday evening, March 16. "Falstaff" (Verdi). Irene Jessner, Marisa Morel, Bruna Castagna, Irra Petina, Charles Kullmann, Lawrence Tibbett, John Brownlee. Conductor: Ettore Panizza.

Friday evening, March 17. "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner). Kirsten Flagstad, Kerstin Thorborg, Lauritz Melchior, Herbert Janssen, Emanuel List, Arnold Gabor. Conductor: Artur Bodanzky.

Saturday Matinee, March 18. "La Boheme" (Puccini). Grace Moore, Marisa Morel, Jan Kiepura, John Brownlee, Ezio Pinza, George Cehanovsky. Conductor: Gennaro Papi.

Saturday evening, March 18. "Lohengrin" (Wagner). Kirsten Flagstad, Kerstin Thorborg, Rene Maison, Herbert Janssen, Emanuel List, George Cehanovsky. Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf.

Monday evening, March 20. "Die Walküre" (Wagner). Kirsten Flagstad, Elisabeth Rethberg, Kerstin Thorborg, Lauritz Melchior, Friedrich Schorr, Emanuel List. Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf.

Tuesday evening, March 21. "Louise" (Charpentier). Grace Moore, Doris Doe, Rene Maison, Ezio Pinza. Conductor: Ettore Panizza.

Wednesday Matinee, March 22. "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner). Kirsten Flagstad, Kerstin Thorborg, Lauritz Melchior, Herbert Janssen, Emanuel List. Conductor: Artur Bodanzky.

Wednesday evening, March 22. "Aida" (Verdi). Elisabeth Rethberg, Bruna Castagna, Giovanni Martinelli, John Charles Thomas, Ezio Pinza, Norman Cordon. Conductor: Ettore Panizza. Metropolitan Ballet.

Thursday evening, March 23. "Die Meistersinger" (Wagner). Irene Jessner, Kerstin Thorborg, Charles Kullmann, Friedrich Schorr, Adolf Vogel, Emanuel List, Karl Laufkoetter. Conductor: Artur Bodanzky.

Friday evening, March 24. "Thaïs" (Massenet). Marjorie Lawrence, Marita Farell, John Charles Thomas. Conductor: Wilfred Pelletier.

Saturday matinee, March 25. "Tannhäuser" (Wagner). Kirsten Flagstad, Kerstin Thorborg, Lauritz Melchior, Friedrich Schorr, Ezio Pinza. Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf.

Saturday evening, March 25. "Rigoletto" (Verdi). Lily Pons, Jan Kiepura, Lawrence Tibbett. Conductor: Gennaro Papi.

Openings

The Philadelphia Story—At the Colonial. Comedy by Philip Barry, produced by the Theater Guild as the sixth in the list of subscription plays for Boston. Katharine Hepburn, Van Heflin, Nicholas Joy, Joseph Cotten, Vera Allen, Shirley Booth, Dan Tobin, Forrest Orr, Frank Fenton, Philip Foster, Lenore Lonergan, Owen Coll, and Hayden Rorke are in the cast. Robert Edmond Jones designed the settings.

Skylark—At the Shubert. Première of a new comedy by Samson Raphaelson, produced by John Golden, with a cast including Gertrude Lawrence, Glenn Anders, Lee Patrick, Donald Cook, Walter Gilbert, William David, Horace Sinclair, Robert Burton, Olga Hansen, and Ann Driscoll. The setting was designed by Donald Oenslager.

Sinclair Lewis' New Play

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Sinclair Lewis, whose new comedy, "Angela Is Twenty-Two," has reached Chicago after western wanderings that endured for more than two months, has no reason to complain that a metropolitan audience is without appreciation of humor or romance. He was here for the opening of his comedy (March 12) and a gathering in the Selwyn Theater did its best to assure him that all was well with "Angela Is Twenty-Two."

It says much for Mr. Lewis's sense of artistic responsibility that, having devised a plot that is concerned with the emotional problems of a girl of 22 married to a man of 50, he should have enlisted the collaboration of a partner—Miss Fay Wray—who might be expected to understand the feminine reactions to such a delicate affair.

Mr. Lewis, however, seems to have taken a lesson or two from the audiences that first listened to his play. The premise of his drama appeared serious enough to him, but its listeners fastened upon what comparatively amusing elements might be expected to be involved in a marriage between a young girl and an elderly man. So the author turned his work into a comedy, a concession that bespoke so much labor that "Angela Is Twenty-Two" is, in its present version, not more than a week old.

There can be no doubt that Sinclair Lewis and his coadjusters have turned out a well-constructed and diverting comedy, one that points a moral as well as provokes a smile. Its dénouement endeavors to show that sunny youth and frosty age can live happily ever afterward if either—or both—demonstrate the possession of understanding and common sense. Only one of the character in Mr. Sinclair's play gives evidence of their possession in the course of three acts, but discernment envelops everyone by the time the final curtain is rung down.

Some excellent acting adorned the presentation of "Angela Is Twenty-Two." Philip Merivale, a veteran who has been admirable in many parts, was admirable again in the role of the physician who espoused the youthful Angela. When the comedy first made its bow to the public Mr. Lewis essayed to appear in it as Dr. Hiliary Jerrett, but it is one thing to write a diverting play and quite another to play it divertingly. Wise counsel prevailed with the author, and Mr. Merivale was given an opportunity to accomplish a brilliant piece of work.

Miss Flora Campbell, who started in Chicago as a violinist and has come to be an actress, presented a vivacious and appealing Angela—one who sets forth more than mere promise. Barry Sullivan and Richard Kendrick respectively offer clever characterizations of two young men who endeavor to beguile Dr. Jerrett's ingenuous bride with a fairer future than appears to stretch before her, and Royal Beal makes much of Price Dixon, the family friend who exasperates everyone with his common sense.

Folk Dancer

Douglas Kennedy

English authority who will begin a series of engagements in Boston and vicinity on March 17.

Concert Calendar

Symphony Hall—Concert by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. John Barbirolli, conductor. Assistant artist: Arthur Schnabel, pianist. 8:30. March 13.

Brown Hall—Recital by Lillian Jones, soprano. George R. Hunsche, accompanist. 8:15. March 13.

Copley-Plaza—Fifth concert of the season by the Music Lovers' Club of Boston. Harrison Crofford, narrator; Leo Litwin, pianist; Edwin Biltcliffe, piano, and The Myrtle Jordon Trio. 10:45 a. m. March 14.

Longy School of Music—Open House Concert. Helen Sanderson, soprano. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15. March 14.

Conservatory of Music—Fifth concert of the season by the New England Conservatory of Music. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. 8:15. March 14.

Longy School of Music—Second in the series of seven lecture-recitals by Erwin Bodky on the harpsichord and clavichord, based on the entire works of Johann Sebastian Bach. Subject: "The Well-Tempered Clavichord." 4:30. March 16.

Sanders Theater—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ernest Bloch, guest conductor. 8 March 16.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ernest Bloch, guest conductor, 2:30. March 17.

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—Concert by the Longy School Orchestra. Yves Chardon, conductor. Edward M. Goldman, soloist. 8. March 17.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ernest Bloch, guest conductor. 2:30 March 18.

Hotel Vendome—Ninety-sixth concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. Norbert Lauga, violin; Jean Cauhapé, viola; Clarence Knudsen, violin; Yves Chardon, violincello; Georges Laurent, flute; Victor Polatschek, clarinet, and Esther Asher, pianoforte. 3:30. March 19.

Museum of Fine Arts—Concert by the Forum Federal String Quartet. 2:30. March 19.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

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By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
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WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and mats.
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GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
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ONE FOR THE MONEY
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BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
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Tamara TOUMANOVA with Richard CARLSON
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with
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Joe Cronin to Test Players in Grapefruit League—Professional Tennis Snag

Sox Open Exhibition Games Against Dodgers Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 13—As the remodeled Boston Red Sox entered their third week of spring training at Payne Field today, Manager Joe Cronin planned his approach to a lengthy exhibition schedule, which gets under way at Clearwater tomorrow against the Brooklyn Dodgers. With just two exceptions, the Red Sox will be active in the Grapefruit League every afternoon until they open their regular season April 18 at Yankee Stadium.

Wednesday of this week and Monday of next week are still open on the Boston exhibition calendar. But for the remainder of the spring trip the Cronin-managed troupe plays 33 games with major, minor and collegiate outfits.

Bees vs Sox

As far as Bostonians are concerned, the most interesting dates on the Grapefruit League schedule are those which bring together the Bees and Red Sox. This series of four contests opens Thursday here at Payne Field, and continues seven days later at the Bradenton grounds on Ninth Street. The two remaining battles will be played when the teams reach the Hub April 15 and 16. Although nothing is at stake in this series, considerable rivalry develops annually between the two clubs and they go into each game as if the World Series crown was their goal.

Last spring the city series ended all even. Each team scored one victory in Florida and one at Boston. The boys are anxious to break this tie.

Play Yale April 17

Another feature of the Red Sox schedule is the 14 games with the McKechnie-managed Cincinnati Reds, whom the smart boys are picking to succeed the Chicago Cubs this year as National League titleholders. Four contests will be played on Florida's sandy soil and the other 10 on the trip north. The two outfits meet at the following whistle stops en route to their home cities: Macon and Augusta, Ga.; Columbia and Florence, S. C., Lexington, Greensboro, Durham and Rocky Mount, N. C., and Petersburg and Roanoke, Va. The locals close their schedule by meeting Joe Wood's Yale University nine at New Haven on the afternoon of April 17. From there the squad moves on to New York for the inaugural there the following day.

The approaching list of trial contests looms as important to several men on the Red Sox roster. Ted Williams, sensational Minneapolis rookie, means to take over right field. Jim Tabor must show Joe Cronin that he can replace Pinky Higgins at third base. Tom Carey and Boze Berger are aiming at the two utility infield berths, a job formerly held by little Eric McNair, who has now joined the Chicago White Sox. Fabe Gaffke, Chester Morgan, Leo Nonnenkamp and Stanley Spence will be hustling for those spare outfield berths. Kerksieck, Lefebvre, Rich, Sayles and Wagner will try to leave an impression with Cronin by their pitching. Joe can carry only 25 men during the summer, so a few of these fellows must be eliminated.

Room for 11 Hurlers

If Cronin carries six infielders, five outfielders and three catchers, he will have room for 11 hurlers after the May deadline. As the mound is his weakest spot, he probably will carry the extra men in that department.

Last spring in the Grapefruit League, the Red Sox won 15 games, lost 14 and tied one. They were rained out of contests at Spartansburg, S. C., and Greensboro, N. C., on successive days coming north. In compiling this unimpressive record they dropped two decisions each to Newark of the International League and Louisville of the American Association, and one to the Holy Cross varsity at Worcester. But at the end of the year the Sox were second only to the Yankees in the American League standing. They can lose all they want down in this country, as long as they win after the bell rings.

All Is Serene With President In Minor League

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 13 (AP)—All was serene in the Eastern Baseball League today with President Tom Richardson due to stay in the saddle at least until November.

Objections to his leadership were removed Saturday when the eight teams of the circuit reached a compromise and voted to keep him in his $5,000 a year office through the season. Another election is scheduled for November.

Richardson's original election to a four-year term was called illegal by the Elmira, Binghamton and Hartford clubs and Judge W. G. Bramham, Minor League czar, upheld them.

To avoid future misunderstandings, the league directors altered the constitution to provide election of a President for a term not to exceed three years.

Transfer of the Trenton franchise to Springfield, Mass., was ratified. The directors also confirmed a 17-player limit, stepped up the salary limit from $3,100 to $3,300 and adopted a three road-trip schedule instead of four.

His World Record Will Not Be Accepted

Wide World

John Borican, Negro middle-distance runner of the Shore A. C., won the 1,000-yard invitation race at K. of C. Meet in Madison Square Garden, New York, March 11, with Glenn Cunningham a stride behind, to set a new world indoor and outdoor record for the distance. (Starter says Borican beat the gun, so record will not be applied for.) Borican finished in 2m. 8.8s.; Cunningham in 2m. 9.2s.

Scorers Smashed Hoop Records In Eastern Leagues

Eastern League
(Final Standing)

	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	10	2	533	457	.833
Columbia	9	3	503	434	.750
Cornell	7	5	462	438	.583
Princeton	6	6	437	412	.500
Pennsylvania	6	6	432	441	.500
Yale	3	9	397	443	.250
Harvard	1	11	378	537	.083

Eastern Conference
(Final Standing)

	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Carnegie Tech	6	4	415	410	.600
Georgetown	6	4	371	348	.600
Penn State	5	5	359	338	.500
Pittsburgh	5	5	405	415	.500
West Virginia	4	6	410	451	.444
Temple	4	6	327	342	.444

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Two record-breaking scoring champions were crowned in the East's two major basketball circuits along with the new team champions when the season ended last Saturday.

Gus Broberg, the brilliant Dartmouth sophomore and spark-plug of a team which was on top all season, set up a new all-time scoring mark of 159 points in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. He not only surpassed the "modern" mark of 145 points, held jointly by Al Bonniwell of Dartmouth and Walt Foertsch of Cornell, but also the old-time mark of 152 points made by Pennsylvania's Danny McNichol back in the days when one player could shoot all the fouls for his team. McNichol made 122 points on free throws.

On the way to his record, Broberg set up a new high mark of 68 field goals, 10 more than the old record by Johnny O'Brien of Columbia last year, and he scored 26 points in one game to surpass the 25 record by Bonniwell.

Bob Stark, Carnegie Tech captain, smashed the Eastern Conference record all to pieces as he finished with 146 points. The runnerup, Ed Straloski of Pitt, scored 116 to tie the record for this comparatively youthful circuit, set in 1936 by Jack Gocke of West Virginia.

Stark also broke the old marks for both field goals and free throws with totals of 54 and 38. Gocke made 50 field goals in 1936 and Homer Brooks of West Virginia 37 foul goals in 1938.

Stark's Carnegie team gained a tie for the title Friday night by Downing Temple, 38-36, and since the conference already had voted to disband at the end of the season, the teams decided not to play off the deadlock. In the final game Saturday, Pitt beat West Virginia, 49-43, giving the Panthers a third-place tie with Penn State and dropping West Virginia to the bottom with temple.

Columbia's strong finish to take second highlighted the final week of the Eastern League season after Dartmouth clinched its second straight title with Tuesday's victory over Princeton. Columbia beat the champions the next night then went on to edge out Cornell, 43-42, Saturday to hold second place safe. Princeton surprised Penn, 45-28, at Philadelphia to tie the Quakers for fourth place while Yale trimmed Harvard for the second time, 42-29.

Borican Cannot Have Mark

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Johnny McHugh is the fellow with the slouch hat on the side of his head and the lean, spare figure you always see starting races at track meets. He has been at it 30 years, here and abroad. A lot of people think he is the best starter in the world. He is in a tight spot now.

Johnny started the 1,000-yard run at Madison Square Garden Saturday night. It was an important race. Glenn Cunningham was running and a big Negro named John Borican and three other good men and true. There was a little feeling between Cunningham and Borican and the boys were nervous. Johnny stood out there "gentling" them, just as he always does. There were two false starts and then they got off.

Borican broke phenomenally fast and sped into a lead he never lost. Cunningham pushed Borican to 2:08.8, the fastest 1,000 yards ever run by man.

"Missed That One"

But before the field had gone a lap McHugh had walked over to the other officials. "I missed that one," he said, "Borican beat my gun." Someone asked him why he didn't shoot another blank and call the field back. He said he didn't know, but he wished he had.

He probably wishes it a lot harder today. Few officials have ever been in the middle of a more hectic row. Borican, who bettered Cunningham's indoor record and Elroy Robinson's world outdoor record, thinks he was gypped.

"I didn't beat the gun," he said. "I didn't. I got a good start, that's all. Why should I beat the gun in a 1,000-yard race? That's silly. I wanted to get out ahead, but I didn't beat the gun. Now they're going to take my race away from me."

Cannot Have Mark

Even as he was saying this McHugh was writing on the certification sheet that accompanies all applications for records, "I certify that it was a false start. . . . Borican, the winner, beat the gun by about one yard." So Borican, no matter how long he pleads, never can have his record.

Already the second guessers are ganging McHugh and trumpeting for a younger man as starter. They are beating their manly chests for Borican, who they claim was deprived of a world record.

Borican is just a kid as runners go and he can break a dozen records from here in. In fact, he is going after the half-mile record at Dartmouth Wednesday night when Don Lash goes after the two-mile mark. He probably will break it.

The race had another funny twist. Cunningham was second in 2:09.2. This would be a new world indoor and outdoor record, if Borican's mark wasn't accepted. But there were two instead of three timers on the race, so Cunningham, who got out of bed to run, gets even less than Borican.

Brown Court Leader Young

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13—When Brown invades Philadelphia as the representative of New England in the National Collegiate A. A. basketball tournament, she will boast a great team that is unique in several respects.

Capt. George H. Truman, a 20-year-old senior who will be graduated in June, stands forth as one of the youngest leaders of a major college team in the country. Leonard Campbell, regular forward, is one of the highest academic men in the University, and his record of 18 A's, 11 B's, and one C entitles him to honors as a Francis Wayland Scholar, holder of the Class of 1902 Scholarship, and member of the Dean's list.

Harry Platt, junior from Yonkers, N. Y., who scored 406 points in 19 games a year ago and who is the key in the Bruin attack, has literally grown up with a basketball in his hands. He started at the age of 14 in the Trupin Boys' Club in Brooklyn, with Mil Trupin, former C. C. N. Y. basketball star, as his coach. Although he didn't play freshman basketball at Brown, he came into his own last year as a sophomore by averaging 21.37 points per game, the second highest average in the country. His record of 48 points in the Northeastern game, Feb. 2, 1938, is a Brown and New England college record.

Bob Person, the 6ft. 3in. guard and center from Rahway, N. J., is a mechanical engineering student at Brown and intends to follow a career as an aeronautical engineer with graduate work in another college after graduation. John Padden, 6f. 2in. forward from Jackson Heights, Long Island, will enter the dental supplies business with his father and Leonard Campbell, 5ft. 9in. junior from Woodbridge, N. J. wants to enter the public utility field. His major is economics and he is a leader in this division of study in the University. George E. "Eck" Allen is in his first year as varsity coach after guiding the freshman team to 11 triumphs in 12 starts last year. He succeeded Arthur D. Kahler.

Brown has defeated Yale, Harvard Duke, Rutgers, Rhode Island, Tufts, Northeastern, M. I. T., Wesleyan, Amherst, St. Anselm, Boston University, Connecticut, Clark and Alumni and has lost to Army, Dartmouth and Rhode Island. In the final game of the season Saturday night, Brown defeated Providence College, 44-25. It was Brown's first victory over the latter since 1922.

Brown's season record this year follows:

Brown 53, Alumni 36
Brown 54, Clark 35.
Brown 51, Connecticut 31.
Brown 53, Harvard 31.
Army 50, Brown 21.
Rhode Island 51, Brown 42.
Brown 33, Tufts 26.
Brown 48, Boston Univ. 35.
Brown 38, Amherst 21.
Brown 82, St. Anselm 40.
Brown 41, Duke 33.
Brown 58, Rutgers 33.
Brown 52, Wesleyan 40.
Brown 57, M. I. T. 24.
Brown 80, Northeastern 34.
Brown 41, Tufts 31.
Brown 53, Rhode Island 37.
Dartmouth 52, Brown 30.
Brown 40, Yale 38.
Brown 44, Prov. College 25.

Court Tennis Champions

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Ogden Phipps and William Rand, of New York, recently won the U. S. Court Tennis Championship for the sixth consecutive year by defeating E. M. Edwards of Philadelphia, and Robert Gerry, New York, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2. The victory put Phipps and Rand within one year of the record reign of Jay Gould and W. H. Tevis Huhn, champions from 1911 to 1917.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming
(Final Standing)

	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Yale	6	0	288	161	1.000
Princeton	5	1	286	164	.833
Harvard	4	2	273½	175½	.667
Columbia	3	3	230	220	.500
Navy	1	5	149	301	.167
Pennsylvania	1	5	155	296	.167
Dartmouth	1	5	203½	246½	.167

Result March 10
Dartmouth 56, Navy 19.
Results March 11
Yale 45, Harvard 30.
Columbia 48, Navy 27.

Three Dartmouth Men Put On Eastern All-Star Five

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Dartmouth, which controlled the play in the Eastern Intercollegiate League this season and won the championship hands down, dominates the all-star team chosen by the seven league coaches for the Associated Press.

Three Dartmouth players, Gus (Swede) Broberg, forward, and Joe Batchelder and Bob MacLeod, guards, are on the first team. Roger (Moose) Dudis, the towering center, was chosen on the second quintet.

Giles Scofield, Princeton center, and Jim Bennett, Cornell forward, were the other first team players selected by the coaches.

Broberg was a unanimous choice. He was selected as one of the first string forwards by each of the seven coaches, Lon Jourdet, Penn; Blair Gullion, Cornell; Ken Loffler, Yale; Frank C. Cappon, Princeton; Osborne Cowles, Dartmouth; Wes Fesler, Harvard, and Paul Mooney, Columbia.

A sophomore from Torrington, Conn., where he played football and baseball in addition to basketball, Broberg was the most discussed player in the league this year. A sharpshooter on any kind of shot, he scored 159 points for a new league record. His general floor play and defensive work were excellent, too.

Bennett is another high scorer. He dropped in 114 points during the season to rank sixth to Broberg in league scoring. Scofield, a fine floor player and a better than average shot, was the standout player of the Princeton five. Batchelder and MacLeod—the latter was chosen at halfback on the third all-America team last fall—are as fine a pair of guards as the league ever has produced. Nor do they confine themselves to defensive play. Batchelder scored 74 points and MacLeod 88.

Each of the seven coaches picked two teams. Two points were given a player for selection on a first team and one was allotted for each second team selection. Wally Foertsch, Cornell captain, forward on the second team, also received two votes for center, while Charlie Lutz, Harvard's fine guard, was given three points at forward and guard. He is regularly a guard, however, and was assigned that position on the second team.

First Team

Pos.	Player, College	Points
F	Gustave Broberg, Dartmouth	14
F	James Bennett, Cornell	10
C	Giles Scofield, Princeton	9
G	Joseph Batchelder, Dartmouth	10
G	Robert MacLeod, Dartmouth	10

Second Team

F	Walter Foertsch, Cornell	6
F	Anthony Mischo, Pennsylvania	6
C	Roger Dudis, Dartmouth	6
G	Thomas Maciocc, Columbia	9
G	Charles Lutz, Harvard	6

Honorable Mention: Forward, Meyers, Columbia; center, Medvedeff, Columbia; guards, Naylor, Columbia; Erickson, Yale; Hobler, Princeton; Anderson, Columbia.

Calder Coming To Preside At Wales Trophy

Frank Calder, President of the National Hockey League, will come to Boston tomorrow, and before the start of tomorrow night's Bruins-Chicago game will present to the Bruins the Prince of Wales Trophy, emblematic of the championship of the National Hockey League.

The presentation will be made to Capt. Ralph Weiland of the Bruins, and Boston hockey fans will get a view of an already famous sports trophy, given to the National Hockey League in November of 1926 by the present Duke of Windsor when he was then Prince of Wales. The trophy formerly awarded to the winner of the American Division of the National Hockey League became the League Championship trophy this year.

By this visit to Boston, President Calder pays tribute from the National League to the great Boston team which has been put together in the last three years by President Weston Adams and Manager Art Ross and which this year has demonstrated by its record-breaking performance that it is one of the outstanding teams of hockey history. Bruin scores to date:

	Gls	Assts	Pts
Cowley	7	30	37
R. Conacher	22	10	32
Schmidt	14	17	31
Bauer	13	16	29
Dumart	14	15	29
Hollett	10	14	24
Pettinger	11	13	24
Clapper	12	10	22
Oatliffe	8	12	20
Hill	9	8	17
Shore	3	13	16
Weiland	7	9	16
Crawford	4	8	12
Sands	7	4	11
Portland	4	5	9
Hamill	0	1	1
Brimsek	0	0	0
Reardon	0	0	0
McReavy	0	0	0
Shewchuk	0	0	0
Frost	0	0	0

Hub Boys' Clubs To Stage Annual Hoop Tournament

The Boys' Clubs of Boston annual amateur basketball tournament will begin Monday, April 3, and will continue until the champions of each class are determined.

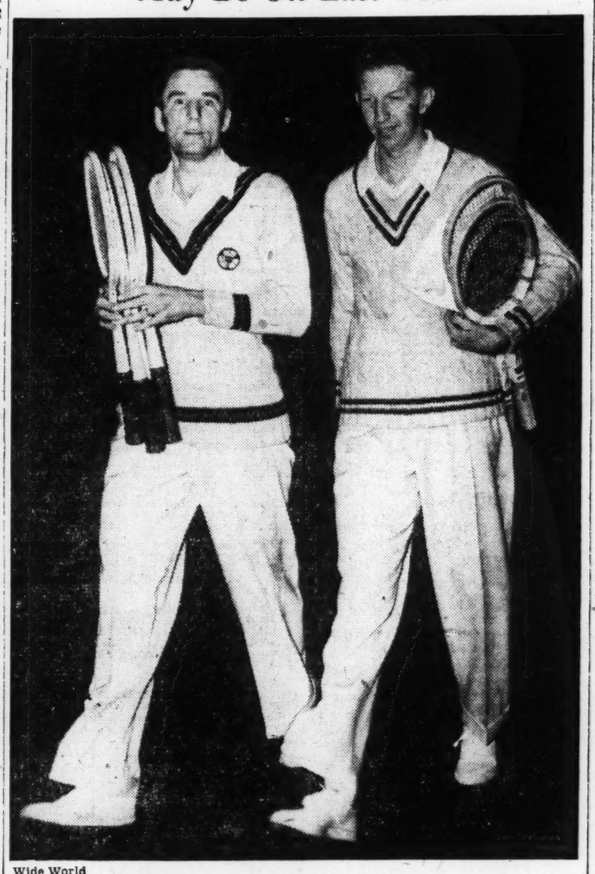
The tournament, which will mark the 16th conducted by the Boys' Clubs and each year attracts hundreds of basketball teams, is open to all quintets in the Metropolitan area of Boston and to players who are 21 years of age and younger. Teams may enter by applying for a registration blank.

Play will be in six classes as follows: pygmy, under 90 pounds; midgets, 90 to 100 pounds; cubs, 100 to 115 pounds; juniors, 115 to 130 pounds; intermediates, 130 to 145 pounds; and seniors, unrestricted as to weight but confined to players who are 21 years of age and younger. A team's average weight will be determined by the five heaviest boys and classified accordingly.

Winners of their respective divisions will be awarded prizes as the recognized champions of Metropolitan Boston in their classes.

Teams may obtain applications by writing to the Boys' Clubs of Boston, 15 Green Street, Charlestown, Mass.

May Be On Last Tour



Wide World

Fred Perry (Left) and Don Budge

Bees Prepare For Beginning Of Real Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 13—Another intra-squad game today, a double practice session tomorrow, and the Bees will be ready for their opening game in the Grapefruit League, to be played Wednesday in St. Petersburg against the St. Louis Cardinals. The Bees deserted St. Petersburg as a training site last year, when they came to Bradenton after having spent more than a decade in the famous west coast resort city.

Manager Casey Stengel went on record today by saying that his squad was in excellent condition after nearly two weeks of intense practice under ideal weather conditions.

"This has been one of the best training seasons I've ever had," he said. "We could have started playing games a week ago, and if this kind of weather continues, we will be ready for the season to start in a couple of weeks."

No Need to Rush

A few of the veteran pitchers have been working easily, for they are sure of their positions and need be in no rush to reach the top of their form.

"I've been trying to get in condition slowly this spring," said Jim Turner, who had a disappointing season in 1938, when he won 14 and lost 18 games. "I want to be at the peak when the season opens. I rushed things too fast a year ago and hurt my shoulder a little."

Bob Quinn, president of the Bees, thinks both Turner and Lou Fette, who broke into the National League by winning 20 games in 1937, will bounce back after their slumps of last season. Fette slipped to a 11-13 record.

Let Down a Little

"It's a matter of psychology," said Quinn. "After winning 20 games their first year, Turner and Fette just couldn't help letting down a little. They are fine fellows and were not swell-headed, but they did not realize how hard it is to keep winning in the big leagues.

"Of course, other factors were involved. Fette had some misfortune early in the season, losing a lot of low-score games. The Bees did not make many runs. And perhaps the hitters became used to the way Turner and Fette were pitching."

Turner says he will change his tactics in pitching to some hitters this season. "They began to look for certain things when I pitched, and when a batter knows what is coming, he usually can hit the ball, even if he happens to be a weak hitter. I'll surprise some of them this year."

Allman Honored

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A youth who overcame the handicap of blindness to become captain of the University of Pennsylvania's wrestling team was presented an award as the member of the senior class who most closely approaches the ideal University of Pennsylvania athlete." The award, established by the class of 1915, is given each year on the basis of character, personality, scholastic standing and athletic ability. Robert George Allman, of Philadelphia, who has been blind since he was five years old and who wrestles as an 118-pounder, is the first blind student in the history of the university to win a varsity letter.

Sporting Around the Hub

Thoughts on Pro Tennis

In the aftermath of Don Budge's 6—0, 6—2, 3—6 victory over Fred Perry in their tennis match at the Garden Saturday night, many persons were wondering today just how long professional tennis will continue to be promoted.

Unless something drastic happens, such as Perry's turning the tables on Budge, this present set-up is no fuel for the fires. In New York Friday night, where Budge won 6—1, 6—3, 6—0, some 7,000 persons attended, and here in Boston that number was cut almost in half.

In their amateur days, Perry whipped Budge four times out of six, but from what he has shown on this tour, he is no match for the Californian now. Budge, himself, declared Saturday that he was surprised at Perry's showing the night before.

This may be the "tour to end all tours." Budge should take Perry over the series, and then who will there be to face him? Unless someone with color, such as Von Cramm, joins the ranks, it seems that pro tennis is due for at least a temporary eclipse.

Harvard's swimming and basketball teams both closed their seasons Saturday night with a loss to Yale. The Yale swimmers proved too powerful and won by a 45-30 score to annex the Eastern Intercollegiate League title. The Eli hoopmen beat Harvard 42-29 to take the Big Three basketball championship.

Whether the Crimson swimmers will go to Ann Arbor, Mich., for the national intercollegiates a week from Saturday has not been decided as yet, but they will compete this week end at New Haven in the eastern intercollegiates. Rusty Greenhood, Harvard captain, will be a favorite to retain his diving championships, but other Crimson titles are due to pass. Charlie Hutter will not be there to defend his 50 and 100-yard crowns, nor will Bill Kendall compete in the 220. Harvard's other title, the 400-yard freestyle relay, will probably go to either Yale or Princeton.

And speaking of swimming, Brown easily defended its New England intercollegiate crown Saturday at the Wesleyan pool in Middletown, Conn. The Bruins took seven firsts in the 11 events for a point total of 42. Williams was second with 22½, and Amherst third with 14. Harry Rawstrom of Springfield, and Myron Wilcox of Brown were double winners, the former taking the 220 and 440, and the latter the 150-yard backstroke and 300-yard individual medley race.

Northeastern's varsity track team defeated the University of Maine at Orono 67-50 Saturday. Capt. Danny Miles was the star of the meet and turned in 18 points with three firsts in the broad jump, high jump, and 45-yard high hurdles, and a second in the 70-yard low hurdles.

Chief Boston, Harvard's blocking back in football, won the heavyweight title at the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association championships at New Haven Saturday, for the Crimson's only crown. Lehigh University successfully defended its team title.

The Boston Olympics split an exhibition series with the Quebec Aces over the week end, losing the first at the Arena 5-4, and winning the second at the Garden yesterday afternoon 6-2.

Eight amateur hockey clubs will resume action at the Arena this afternoon in the New England A. A. A. U. championships. The winner will represent this region at the national championships at New Haven this week end. Quarterfinal games find the following pairings: Providence Sandagers vs. Barre, Vt., Club Marquette vs. Amesbury; Junior Olympics vs. Springfield Braves; and Hyde Shoe vs. Nashua, N. H. Semifinals will be played tonight, and finals tomorrow night.

Lynn English High School, which won the M. I. T. basketball tourney Saturday 37-31, will face Hope High of Providence when the New England interscholastic basketball tournament opens in Springfield Thursday. The game's founder, Dr. James Naismith, is scheduled to attend the tourney games.

Local Events This Week

Monday, March 13
Amateur Boxing: N. E. A. A. A. U. championships at Garden.
Amateur Hockey: N. E. A. A. A. U. championships at Arena in afternoon and evening. Semifinals.

Tuesday, March 14
Boston Bruins vs. Chicago Black Hawks. (Hockey).
Amateur Hockey: N. E. A. A. A. U. championships at Arena in evening. Finals.
Harvard Varsity Team A vs. Tennis and Racquet Club at Cambridge. (Squash).

Wednesday, March 15
Harvard Varsity Team B vs. University Club Whites at Cambridge. (Squash).

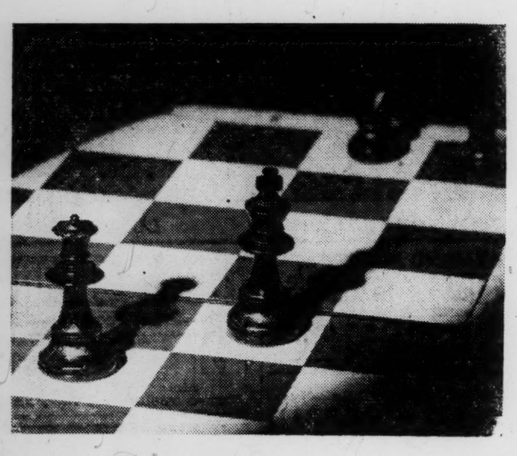
Thursday, March 16
Commonwealth Figure Skating Club at Arena in afternoon.
National and New England Swimming championships at Brookline Swimming Club in evening.
M. I. T. vs. Fort Devens League at Cambridge. (Pistol shooting).

Friday, March 17
Boston Olympics vs. Montreal Victorias at Garden in evening. (Hockey).
M. I. T. Freshmen vs. Sumner High School at Cambridge. (Gymnastics).

Saturday, March 18
Boston Olympics vs. Montreal Victorias at Garden in evening. (Hockey).
Ice skating at Arena in afternoon and evening.
M. I. T. vs. Army at Cambridge. (Gymnastics).

Sunday, March 19
Boston Bruins vs. Montreal Canadiens at Garden in evening. (Hockey).
Ice skating at Arena in afternoon and evening.

Chess



The Monitor's Sports Pages include a weekly column on chess by an expert; students of this perennially popular game find excellent pointers on play in this feature. Besides news of local athletic events, the Monitor Sport Pages carry accurate and well-reported news from national and world centers.

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Pacific Coast Sidelines—Chicago Hawks Nearly Eliminated—Basketball Roundup

Chicago Cubs Warm Up In Pleasant Atmosphere

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AVALON, Calif.—Southern Californians like to think there is a definite tie-up between the leading part always played in major league baseball by the Chicago Cubs, on the one hand, and on the other, the choice of a spring training camp here on Catalina Island, the emerald of southern California.

Certainly none of the clubs coming west for spring training has a more inspiring setting for the all-important warm-up. The inspiration begins with the two-hour boat ride "across" the 27-mile channel between Los Angeles harbor and this isle, 21 miles long, ranging between ¾ of a mile and eight miles wide.

Island to Themselves

The ball squad has the isle pretty much to themselves, for the tourist season doesn't hit its peak until summer. Although the rough and ready players would probably be the last to admit it (I didn't dare ask Gabby Hartnett or Diz' Dean what they thought of the scenery), the spring atmosphere does give a definite lift to their ability in starting either another season or a big-time career. In any event, Catalina is most beautiful in spring: its emerald ("more chartreuse, because of the yellow cast," my wife corrected) slopes give way to the typical browns of southern California when summer heat is turned out. The freshness, now in this season, certainly does wonders for player and fan alike, in persuading each as to his abilities.

The training field, in best cut green, is just a way up from the quay; it nestles in a meadow, hugging foothills that step up to 2,200 feet; this sheer rise out of the Pacific plays its part in the general enchantment away from workaday world and the loudly informal bleachers.

Arrived Feb. 23

The first batch of players arrived Feb. 23, the second on March 4; after a few Yannigan-Regular games, the squad leaves March 16 for the Mainland and the pre-season round of big-league games in Los Angeles until March 30, when the squad begins its exhibition tour on back to Chicago.

Here on the Island, the squad is put up at the St. Catherine Hotel, overlooking the channel eastward to the Mainland. Daily hustling calls for appearance on the field, within walking distance, between 11 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.—some of the more anxious rookies stay until 2. And with the noted exception of umpires' hours in season, there are probably no more "ideal" working conditions than spring training here.

The squad is a party of 45: 32 players, two coaches, one trainer, and six newspaper correspondents.

Practice Open

Practice is open to Islanders and visitors whose only restriction is to keep out of the way. A midget grandstand is available, and cards with the numbers and names of every player are distributed free. It's all a very intimate arrangement. Sometimes the crowd swells into hundreds, and all agree that they see more entertainment than in many a regular game. For westerners, the very opportunity to see big-league players at all is a treat—an to see them free, why it's just ideal, no less.

The players themselves are affable with the crowd, thus meeting another demand of young hero-worshippers. If they aren't fraternizing behind the wire fence during a "rest," they may be seen enjoying the attractions of the island vacationland: golf, fishing and boating.

Second Flag Pole

P. K. Wrigley, who inherited the Island and the club, among other things, from his father, has been glad to build a second flag pole, at the field entrance, to fly the pennant for the National League Champions of 1938. The mythical flag has been sewed into a mate for the Cub flag, matching the white and blue contrasts of the training uniforms.

Since the League was founded in 1876, more than 1,500 players have worn the uniform of the club which is one of two charter teams to remain continuously a member of the oldest big-time league in the national pastime that was born an even hundred years ago.

There are a handful of new players up from the minors, aspiring for a ride to national championships and a crack at the unbeatable Yankees. Of the new crop, six are pitchers. Most interesting is the case of Gene Lillard, who won 16 games and lost 10 for Mr. Wrigley's Los Angeles Angels in the Pacific Coast AA league last year. A couple of years ago Gene was in the uniform of the Cubs as a third baseman. But then Ruth was a pitcher before he became the slugging outfielder.

The other hopeful chuckers, with their win-lose showing last year are: Edwin E. Carnett, 3-6; Albert P. Epperly, Indianapolis, 4-6; Raymond J. Harrell, St. Louis Nationals, 2-3; Walter K. Higbe, Birmingham, 15-10, and Newell W. Kimball, Birmingham, 11-9.

Major Transfers

Three major transfers, all from the New York Giants, are: Catcher August R. Mancuso, .348 batting and .977 fielding; Richard Bartell, infield, .262 and .952; and Henry E Leiber, outfield, .269, and .974.

A new catcher is William P. Baker from Indianapolis, .307 and .973, who will aid Manager Charles Leo Hartnett, .274 and .995, and Robert Garbark, .259 and 1.000.

Three new infielders are Steve Mesner from Indianapolis, .331 and .962; Glenn Russell, Los Angeles, .318 and .989; and Edward M. Zydowski, Washington State U. Regulars on hand are: Philip Cavarretta, .262 and .952; James A. Collins, .239 and .962; and Stanley C. Hack, .320 and .954; and William Herman, .277 and .981.

Another new outfielder is James J. Gleeson, Newark, .333, and .988 Regulars include August J. Galan, .286 and .987; Joseph A. Marty, .243 and .987; and Carl R. Reynolds, .302 and .983.

Pitcher

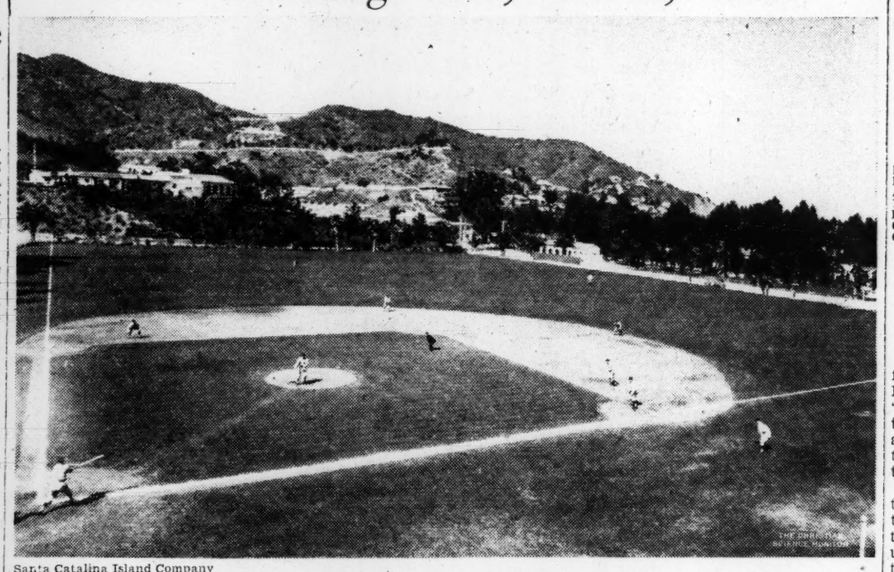
Regular pitchers are: Clay Bryant, 19-11; Jerome H. "Dizzy" Dean, 7-1; Lawrence H. French, 10-19; William C. Lee, Jr., 22-9; Vance L. Page, 5-4; Charles H. Root, 8-7; and Jack Russell, 6-1.

This aggregation plays its first pre-season game in Los Angeles' Wrigley Field on March 17 against the Chicago White Sox.

Before the season opens on April 18, the Cubs will also have put on exhibitions with the Pittsburgh Pirates, the Angels, and the St. Louis Americans.

Robert K. Shellaby

Cubs' Training Field, Avalon, Calif.



Santa Catalina Island Company

View over "Chicago's" diamond looking northward. Mainland lies beyond right center.

Jimmy Dykes Has Problems With Chicago

PASADENA, Calif., March 13 (AP)—Endowed with more brains than talent, the Chicago White Sox face an uphill battle if they are to escape from the second division of the American League this year.

Beset with misfortune from the very start of the 1938 campaign, which ended with the Pale Hose in sixth place, the 1939 season seems destined to be another shaky one unless some of the possibilities blossom into actualities and lend a hand to smart-maneuvering Jimmy Dykes.

Manager Dykes, a man who seems to work with a front office behind him (by several laps), has hopes that his pitchers, notably John Whitehead, Clint Brown, Thorton Lee and a couple of others, will return to the form they once displayed.

Three Stand-Bys

These hurlers, together with the old stand-by, Ted Lyons, and Art Herring, who won 16 and lost 6 with St. Paul last year; Vic Frasier, who won 17 and lost 7 with the same outfit, and another hope or so loom as the best bets for the Sox pitching. Few around the camp believe that plucky Monty Stratton can deliver the goods this year despite the brilliant young Texan's vow to try. Stratton, mainstay of the staff in 1938, lost a leg in a hunting accident this winter.

Brightest hope among the few newcomers is Merv Connors, who joined Chicago late last season and exhibited rare hitting prowess. The strapping youngster may not be good enough to oust Joe Kuhel from the first base position, but his fielding is improving and eventually he may become as valuable, and as colorful, as the one time pride of South Chicago fans, Zeke Bonura.

The outfield will remain about the same, with Gerald Walker, Mike Kreevich, Henry Steinbacher and Rip Radcliff taking care of the outer garden. Dykes' main concern here is that Walker, a .305 hitter last year and noted as an "early spring" batter, will be far behind the rest of the club in training because of an illness, while Radcliff, who batted .330 last season, is a late hitter, usually going into his heavy stick work after the others have fired their best bolts.

McNair at Second

Jack Hayes, the regular second sacker, won't be ready for the opening game, and while Eric McNair, bought from Boston, will take over the job, he is a natural shortstop and hardly up to the standard of Hayes. Also acquired to protect the infield was Ollie Bejma, brought back to the majors after a fine year with St. Paul.

Luke Sewell, longtime "old reliable" of the catching staff, is gone, and the job is open to battle between George Rensa, Mike Tresh, Ken Sylvestri and Norman Schlueter. The coming exhibition games with the Chicago Cubs and Pittsburgh out here will probably decide which three will stay with the club.

Basketball Races End Tied In Three College Circuits

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Three major college basketball circuits found the competition so tough this year that they couldn't get their title races settled and another still is in the process of reaching a decision as the campaign comes to a close.

The only thing left on the program, except for the final play-off in the Pacific Coast Conference, is a collection of "national" tournaments getting under way this week. Some two dozen college teams are listed to compete in four tourneys.

In addition to those entered in the National A. A. U. championships which began today at Denver, the National Intercollegiate tournament starting tomorrow at Kansas City has drawn the entries of 32 colleges, mostly those unheralded small schools that might show the top teams of the big circuits a thing or two. Six selected teams will compete in the second New York Basketball Writers' Association Wednesday while the major circuits will be represented in the National Collegiate A. A. regional tourneys Friday and Saturday.

"No Decision" Races

The "no decision" races which wound up during the past week were in the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference, which wound up its affairs permanently with Carnegie Tech and Georgetown sharing the lead; the Big Six, in which Oklahoma and Missouri tied, and the Missouri Valley Conference, with Oklahoma Aggies and Drake the co-champions.

California conquered Southern California 42-36 Saturday to win the southern division crown in the Pacific Coast Conference and now must face Oregon, northern winner, for the league title. California and U. S. C. tied during the regular campaign and played it off last week.

Except for this, the last sectional race to reach the finish was that of the Eastern Conference, which voted to disband at the end of the 1939 campaign. Three teams still had chances when the week started, but Penn State knocked Temple, the 1938 winner, out on Wednesday then Carnegie also defeated the Owls, 38-36, Friday night to draw up even with Georgetown.

Clinched Title Tuesday

Oklahoma and Oklahoma Aggies both earned their ties on Monday with teams that had finished the season the week before. Oklahoma's Sooners trimmed Kansas State 50-38 for their seventh victory in 10 starts while the Aggies gained a half-interest in the title they held alone the previous year by beating Washburn 47-31.

Dartmouth, which looked like a sure winner in the eastern league all season, didn't clinch the championship until Tuesday, beating Princeton 38-33. The Indians then dropped a 50-45 decision to Columbia, their closest rival, the next night.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Al Simmons a Natural Hitter

BRADENTON, Fla., March 13—The other day we asked Al Simmons if Connie Mack had ever tried to change his batting stance. Al, you know, "puts his foot in the water bucket" every time he steps into a ball. To use more understandable language, he steps toward the third-base coaching box instead of directly at the pitcher.

"No, Connie never once suggested that I change my style," answered the veteran outfielder, who was signed this winter to bolster the weak offense of the Boston Bees. "He always claimed that I was a natural hitter, and that he might ruin me if he tried to move my feet. He probably would have. It is the only way I have ever hit."

Never do, They Said

When Simmons, as property of the Milwaukee club, was pounding the ball for Shreveport in the Texas League, scouts frowned on his unorthodox manner at the plate. "He will never do," was the popular chorus. But Connie Mack studied his .364 batting average at Aberdeen, his .360 figure in the Texas League and a .398 mark at Milwaukee. "What difference does it make how he hits them, as long as he does?" reasoned the shrewd manager of the Athletics.

So in 1924, with the Philadelphia club in the second division of the American League for the 10th straight year, Simmons became a regular fielder under Mack. His powerful bludgeon helped lift the A's to second place the following year. And in 1929 he paced them to the first of three successive pennants. For 15 campaigns in the circuit, the husky Simmons can point to an offensive average of .334. Also, he hit a robust .333 in three World Series for the Mackmen. He drove across 1,749 runs in the American League and paced the field in batting twice—in 1930 and 1931, with the A's.

Flawless in Field

Connie Mack has always maintained that Simmons was the player without a fault when he wore a Philadelphia uniform. Al was flawless in the field, and a free swinger at bat. He has been a consistent long hitter against all types of pitching. Hurlers claim he has no weakness. Despite the fact that he steps toward left field foul territory when he goes after the pitch, Al can drive the ball as far to right field as he can to left.

♦ ♦ ♦

Other facts concerning the new Bee left fielder. . . . He is a native son of Milwaukee. . . . In the spring of 1931 he signed a three-year contract with the A's that called for $100,000, or $33,333.33 per season. . . . Simmons won the batting crown in 1930 with a .381 average. . . . Twice before he had bettered that mark, only to lose the title to the redoubtable Detroiter, Harry Heilman. . . . When the Bees and Red Sox clash, two of Mack's greatest boys meet in combat—Jimmy Foxx and Simmons. . . . The Philadelphia chief sold Simmons, Jimmy Dykes, and George Haas to the Chicago White Sox for a reported $150,000 on Sept. 28, 1932.

Real name is Aloysius Szymanski . . . A Polish boy . . . Had to talk his way into that first professional contract with Milwaukee . . . Finally convinced Otto Borchert, who owned the Milwaukee club, after being ordered out of the office . . . One of his biggest thrills in baseball was seeing Rogers Hornsby for the first time . . . Milwaukee trained at Carruthersville, Mo., and the great Rajah stopped off there with the St. Louis Browns to play an exhibition game . . . South Milwaukee, where Simmons was born, is a red-hot baseball center.

♦ ♦ ♦

With all his power, Simmons never captured the home run crown in the American League . . . In 1926, by hitting 19, he finished second to Babe Ruth, who had 47 . . . Al hit 21 last season with the Washington Senators . . . Collared one at New York and Philadelphia; two at Detroit, Boston, Chicago and Cleveland; four at St. Louis, and seven at Griffith Stadium, Washington . . . The Red Sox last year hit only two home runs in Washington . . . Foxx and Gene Desautels had them.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Glenn Cunningham loses both mile and 1,000 yard races in K. of C. Meet. John Borican takes latter event in 2:08.8 bettering all records, but starter asserts gun was beaten and refuses to certify mark. Chuck Fenske wins mile and Don Lash two-mile.

♦ ♦ ♦

CHICAGO—For sixth straight year Michigan cops Big Ten indoor track and field title with 41½ points. New meet records set by Bill Watson in shot put, 51ft. 8⅜in.; Milt Padway in pole vault, 14ft. 1⅝in.; and Michigan mile relay team, 3:18.9

♦ ♦ ♦

SOUTH BEND—Notre Dame retains Central Intercollegiate indoor track and field championship with 45 points.

♦ ♦ ♦

BALTIMORE—John Munski beats Mason Chronister by 50 yards to win mile in 4:13.5 at University of Maryland—Fifth Regiment meet. Navy takes team title with 16 points.

♦ ♦ ♦

CAIRO, Egypt—Gottfried Frhr. Von Cramm announces plan to play in United States and Australian tennis championships but says will not represent Germany in Davis Cup matches.

♦ ♦ ♦

BOSTON—Don Budge crushes Fred Perry second time in pro tennis tour, 6—0, 6—2, 8—6.

♦ ♦ ♦

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Yale defeats Harvard, 45-30, and regains Eastern Intercollegiate League Swimming Championship.

♦ ♦ ♦

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—West Point retains team championship of Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Association as three Cadets win individual titles.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Lehigh outscores Penn State to retain Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association Championship; wins four individual crowns.

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Michigan grabs tenth Big Ten swimming championship in 13 years with 73 points.

♦ ♦ ♦

AMES, Iowa — Kansas State squeezes into Big Six wrestling title by edging out Iowa State 30 to 29.

♦ ♦ ♦

Leading basketball scores:

Columbia 43, Cornell 42.
Yale 42, Harvard 29
Princeton 45, Pennsylvania 28.
Pittsburgh 49, West Virginia 43.
Brown 44, Providence 25.
Notre Dame 46, New York U. 42.
California 42, Southern California 36.
Montana State 53, North Dakota 32.

Hockey in England

LONDON, March 13 (CP Cable)—The see-saw battle between Harringay Racers and Harringay Greyhounds continued Saturday night. A 5—3 victory of Racers over Brighton Tigers pulled them tie with Greyhounds at the top of the National Hockey League standing, Greyhounds losing to Earl's Court Rangers, 3—2. Each team has 27 points.

Wally Monson, Winnipeg utility man, starred for Racers, scoring two goals, while his fellow-Winnipeggers, Archie Creighton and Harold McBride, got one apiece. Ottawa's Frank Trottier scored the fifth. Fast-skating Farrand Gillie of Cornwall, Ont., bagged all three Tiger tallies.

Jerry Brown with two and Bobbie Lee were Rangers' marksmen, while Joe Beateon and Dunc Cheyne counted for Greyhounds.

Wales Defeats Ireland

BELFAST, March 13 (CP)—In a great forward battle Saturday Wales defeated Ireland 7-0 in an international Rugby match played on a heavy ground. The Welshmen won by a dropped goal and a try and the teams are now tied in the quadrangular tournament with two victories and one defeat each.

Eire Team Wins

BELFAST, March 13 (CP Cable)—A representative Eire League team Saturday defeated the Irish League (Northern Ireland) 2-1 in a soccer match played here.

England Defeats Scotland

LONDON, March 13 (CP Cable)—England defeated Scotland 8-3 in an amateur international soccer match played at Dulwich Saturday. Last year at Glasgow England won 5-2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Glenn Cunningham established a Madison Square Garden record of 4:07.4 in winning Columbian mile at K. of C. meet.

Five Years Ago

Jean Borotra, French veteran, eliminated from United States Indoor Tennis Championships by Frank Bowden.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 12
National League
Boston 4, New York Rangers 2.
Detroit 2, Montreal 1.
New York Americans 3, Chicago 2.
International-American League
Hershey 4, New Haven 1.
Philadelphia 5, Providence 4.
Syracuse 4, Pittsburgh 2.
American Association Playoffs
Tulsa 3, Minneapolis 1.
St. Louis 3, St. Paul 2.

Test Cricket

DURBAN, South Africa, March 13 (CP Cable)—English and South African cricketers, fully rested after a two-day lay-off, prepared to resume the final test match, halted Saturday on account of rain. Today will mark the eighth day of play in the struggle that started March 3.

As the match goes into its concluding stage England, with nine wickets to fall, needs 443 runs for victory. In a great second-innings recovery Friday the invaders bagged 253 runs for one wicket to add to a total of 316 in their first turn at the wickets. The Springboks compiled totals of 530 and 481.

It is expected the record for the longest cricket match in history will be broken. Ten years ago Australia and England battled nearly eight days in the final test of that season before the Aussies triumphed by five wickets.

Winner Five Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—During the past six years, University of California baseball teams have won the C. I. B. A. championship five times.

Sextets Seek Choice of Ice In Hockey Race

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	34	10	2	145	69	70
Rangers	24	14	6	129	93	54
Americans	17	19	10	111	139	44
Toronto	17	19	9	103	97	43
Detroit	16	24	6	101	124	38
Canadiens	14	23	9	105	138	37
Chicago	12	25	8	86	120	32

Result March 11
Toronto 5, Detroit 1.

Results March 12
Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Americans 3, Chicago 2.
Detroit 2, Canadiens 1.

By the Associated Press

There's not much at stake in this final week of the National Hockey League season except the choice of "home" ice for the odd games of the Toronto-New York Americans and Detroit-Montreal play-offs, but there's close enough competition there to provide a fairly lively finish.

The team finishing higher during the regular season gets to choose the rink for the start and finish of those two-out-of-three series and usually picks its own on the theory that that the home ice helps. During the past week, Toronto and Montreal both moved up into the positions that carry the picking privileges, third and fifth respectively, but they couldn't stay there.

Chicago Falters

Meanwhile the Chicago Black Hawks, who won the Stanley Cup last year, kept on slipping until they're within a game of elimination. They can tie Detroit for fifth on points and beat out Montreal's Canadiens by a point for sixth, but neither occurrence seems likely. The Hawks lost their third-straight game last night, a 3-2 decision to the Americans, who had just finished losing three in a row.

That result just about wiped out Chicago's chances for a play-off spot and at the same time it returned the Americans to third place after they had been ousted Saturday when Toronto walloped Detroit's Red Wings, 5-1. The Hawks twice held the lead, but they couldn't hold it through the last period when Nels Stewart and Roy Goldsworthy netted the deciding goals for the Amerks.

Wings Regain Place

Montreal moved into fifth place Thursday by beating Detroit, 3-2, but the Wings reversed the decision, 2-1, last night and regained the place. At the same time Detroit clinched its place in the play-offs, for although the Wings can be tied on points by Chicago, they're sure to finish with one more victory than the Hawks.

All the scoring in last night's tussle was compressed into a 58-second session during the first period. Marty Barry, veteran Detroit center broke a scoring slump with the first tally at 13:27. Ten seconds later he passed to Syd Howe for the second and at 14.25 Toe Blake, Montreal's League-leading scorer, rammed home the Canadien goal. The Red Wings' better defense told the rest of the story.

The Boston Bruins, who clinched first place last Monday, rang up their 34th victory of the season by downing their play-off rivals, the New York Rangers, 4-2, in last night's other game. The Rangers twice overcame Bruin leads and they had six forwards up the ice trying to do it again when Dit Clapper rolled the final shot almost the length of the rink into an empty goal.

Kansas Quintet Moves Ahead In A. A. U. Tourney

DENVER, March 13 (AP)—Basketball teams from sections as far apart as Louisiana and California scored first-round triumphs as the National A. A. U. tournament opened in the City Auditorium yesterday.

The Salina, Kan., Motors and the St. Louis Underwoods played the most exciting contest of the afternoon before the Kansans rallied in the second half for a 50-47 win.

The Oakland, Calif., Golden States, with such experienced veterans as Melvin Miller, Bob Weir and Bill Wheatley in their line-up, pulled away fast after a hard-fought first half to smother the Wichita, Kan., Gas outfit, 37 to 21.

Teams from Wyoming, Montana, Louisiana and Colorado hung up victories in earlier frays.

The St. Louis Underwoods, champions of the Ozark A. A. U. Association, showed a clever passing attack in running up a 33-18 lead early in the second half before the Salina players began finding the range.

Once they did, the Kansans caught up in a hurry, taking the lead at 35-34 midway in the half. Snyder, a slender forward, led the winners' charge with 22 points and Mortimer, a big guard, shone on defense.

St. Louis' red-headed forward, Tudor, kept his team in the fight with a 20-point output.

E. I. B. A. Elects

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Neil Fleming, graduate manager of athletics at Penn State, has been elected President of the Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Association to succeed Dr. Leslie A. Bryan of Syracuse. The Association has also voted to hold the 1940 championships at Penn State the second week-end in March. Other officers elected: Vice-President, Charles Havens, Athletic Director, Western Maryland, and Secretary-Treasurer, Asa Bushnell, New York City. Cornell University, participating in the current meet on an invited basis, was voted into membership in the Association.

Eastern I. W. A. Efects

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—E. W. Brightwell of Yale has been named President of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association. Syracuse University has been awarded the 1940 championships. Bruce Failing of Syracuse has been re-elected vice-president. Brightwell succeeds John S. Smith of Cornell.

Exhibition Baseball Scores

By the Associated Press

At Lake Charles, La.: New York (N) 14; Philadelphia (A) 8.
At San Antonio, Texas: St. Louis (A) 11; Philadelphia (N) 6.
At St. Petersburg: St. Louis (N) 9; New York (A) 3.
At Tampa: Cincinnati (N) 5; Brooklyn (N) 0.
At New Orleans: Jersey City (8) 10; Cleveland (A) 8 (10 innings).
At Pasadena, Calif.: Chicago (A) 9; Pasadena 7.

Hamilton Track Meet

HAMILTON, Ont., March 13 (CP)—Many international stars are included among the 500 entries for the 20th annual 91st Highlanders Indoor Track Carnival here Saturday, March 18.

Larry O'Connor, University of Toronto star who recently tied the world's indoor record for the 60-yard hurdles, will get a chance to crack it. His chief opposition is expected to come from Allan Tolmich of Wayne University, Detroit.

Jimmy Herberts, New York middle-distance ace, will run in a special 600-yard race against Bill Fritz, Toronto student at Queen's University who recently defeated international fields in two United States appearances. Larry MacMitchell, who ran the mile in 4:15 at New York recently, will represent New York University here.

Bowls Perfect '300'

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Bill Bretz scaled the heights every bowler strives for and few attain when he turned in a perfect "300" game in a league match here March 10. Bretz took up the sport four years ago.

And Talking of . . . Rowing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford's Canadian Cox

LONDON—A little man with a big job. That goes as a description of the coxswain in a racing eight most of the time, I guess. But it surely never applied more truly than it does in the case of H. P. V. Massey, a son of the Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada here. For H. P. V. Massey is only 3ft. 11in. tall, he weighs just 72 pounds, and he has been selected to operate Oxford's rudderlines in the Dark Blues' 91st boat race against Cambridge on the traditional Putney-to-Mortlake reach of the Thames River, April 1.

Right away, Mr. Massey, junior, may be said to have set up a new boat-race record. As the lightest coxswain ever identified with the race. Formerly this distinction appertained, I believe, to a Cambridge man, F. H. Archer, who was in the defeated crew of 1862. He tipped the beam at 74 pounds.

Encouraging

Massey's poundage—or, rather, his lack of it—must be quite an encouraging thought to the Dark Blues when they contemplate toting him along for 4¼ miles upon the restless bosom of Old Father Thames. Though not so encouraging as the knowledge they have of his ability to discharge the weighty duties that fall to the coxswain's lot on, and before, such an occasion.

It would be hard to over-estimate the importance of the coxswain in this boat-race. It may not be true to say that he can win a race just by what he, himself, does. But it is true to say that he can lose a race that way. Discounting the Herculean work of eight giants by an error or two of judgment. In short, he has to be good.

Superficially, the cox may seem to have something of a joy-ride during the race. Only superficially, however. Go into the matter a little more deeply and you will see that he has many responsibilities and discomforts, among the least of which is having his hands bathed at speed almost continuously in icy Thames water for nearly 20 minutes of desperate racing.

Those hands must make no error of direction, must use the rudder only between the strokes, and must never allow the shell to get across the tide, even by the smallest fraction. The boat-race is rowed with the tide, and the oarsmen need all the help that the moving water can give them. Cox has to see that they get it.

Studies River

The tidal waters of the Thames and the serpentining stretch of river on which the race is rowed, demand that a coxswain should know almost to an inch where he ought to go—allowing for slack water over shallows, counter-tides, wind, shelter, and what not else—and in order to make himself fully acquainted with these intricate matters the coxswain goes out a-studying with experienced boatmen in a motor launch almost every day during the final fortnight of training for the inter-varsity race.

But a great deal more is expected of a Cox than just the steering of the boat in the race, difficult and uncomfortable though that may be. On shore, he is required to be a wonderful mixture—diplomat, entertainer, nurse, odd job man, liaison officer between coach and crew, example-setter and aide-de-camp in general to a collection of highly trained athletes who have a tendency to go "temperamental" at times under the pressure of cumulatively intensive preparation. Yes, in the less public aspects of crew production Cox is a very important person indeed.

Stroke Issues Orders to Cox

In the race, the man with the rudder-lines is not in charge of the crew, though his flow of fiery eloquence through the megaphone might lead to that supposition. He takes his orders from Stroke, who has quite enough to think about apart from considerations regarding a course that he cannot see, since he has his back to the line of progress.

Sometimes I have heard it remarked that the coxswain gets an easy "Blue," compared with an oarsman. Those who believe that might reverse their opinion if they spent a winter freezing, day after day, in the stern of a boat while the oarsmen have their faults pointed out to them by the coach; if they knew the tension that is upon Cox during the race; and if they realized all that he does for the welfare of the crew, backstage.

Cox, in short, has to be a man of many qualities. Which is as good a description as you could find for diminutive H. P. V. Massey, of Upper Canada College and Balliol, picked as Oxford's steersman this year, after missing his "Blue" on two previous occasions.

Little Man—Big Job

Fox

H. P. V. Massey, Oxford's diminutive coxswain.

Streamline Wrestling Seen In New System for Scoring

LANCASTER, Pa., March 13 (AP)—A new scoring system to streamline college wrestling will come before the American Wrestling Coaches Association at the 12th annual N. C. A. A. mat tournament here Friday and Saturday.

W. Austin Bishop, University of Pennsylvania wrestling coach and Secretary of the Coaches Association, said today there was a strong demand for universal adoption of the point-scoring system now in use in the Big Ten and Big Six Conferences and that he expected the coaches to recommend the change to the N. C. A. A. Rules Committee. The Coaches Association will meet early Saturday and has scheduled a joint session with the Rules Committee later.

"Chief problems before the coaches now are to standardize officiating and to speed up wrestling, and the point system has been advanced as one way of meeting them," Bishop said. "The coaches feel wrestling already is a safe sport and new rules to reduce hazards are unlikely this year."

Value of Points

Bishop explained that the point scoring system sets values on each phase of a match, such as the "take down," aggressiveness, ability to shift from defensive to offensive positions, holds which lead to falls and time advantages. Each wrestler is credited by the referee with the points he gains and the totals at the end decide the winner.

The point system varies from the present method of giving decisions based on near falls, sustained aggressiveness, the takedown and time advantages in that it sets up a definite value for each, Bishop pointed out. In Big Ten meets, the scoring of a bout is flashed on a bulletin board so that the spectators can follow it much as they do a basketball game.

Such a system will standardize officiating so that every referee will be scoring the same things and will not be handicapping a wrestler for something for which another referee might give him credit, Bishop said. Spectator interest also will be greatly stimulated because the fans will learn to watch the action more closely and to score themselves, he added.

Must Differentiate

The only difficulty of the system, he pointed out, is in getting officials who will differentiate between legitimate "near falls," which he described as holds which place one wrestler in a position to throw his opponent and "psuedo near falls," which arise when a matman comes perilously close to touching his own shoulders to the mat while still retaining control of his opponent.

Outstanding college wrestlers from nearly every section of the country will compete for national collegiate titles in the two-day tournament beginning Friday afternoon. Oklahoma A. and M. College will defend the team championship for the third-straight year and the tenth time since the annual competition began.

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

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Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4307
897 ELM STREET Tel. 4910
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LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Saturday's sales	533,085
1939 volume to date	47,458,667
1938 volume to date	43,932,830

Leading Stocks Retreat Quietly In Dull Trading

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Recently strong stock market leaders put on a quiet retreat today.

Losses of minor fractions predominated throughout the session, although a handful of issues managed to tack on small advances. There were a few isolated declines of 2 or so near the final hour, but weakness was exceptional.

Lightness of selling was encouraging to bullish analysts. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Traders moved to cash profits here and there, brokers said, pending congressional developments having to do with business aid and economy. It was learned, though, the President's plea for some $150,000,000 additional relief would not go to Congress today.

Possibility of Germany's intervention in the Czecho-Slovak independence row was said to have caused only mild market apprehension. The business picture was without much change, but Wall Street was still hoping for a more than seasonal spring upturn.

Shares inclined to slip included Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Anaconda, Westinghouse, U. S. Rubber and Santa Fe.

Resistant were U. S. Steel, Boeing, Consolidated Aircraft, Glenn Martin and Great Northern.

Down as much as a point in the curb were Lake Shore, Niles-Bement-Pond, American Gas and Lockheed.

Rails Bonds Lead Decline

Secondary rails led a decline in the bond market today in which most groups joined. U. S. Government obligations were active and irregular, showing changes from a decline of 2-32 to a rise of 7-32.

South Americans suffered generally in the foreign dollar division. Brazil 8s were off more than 2 points. Peruvian and Chilean loans also sold off to a lesser degree. Czecho-Slovak 8s were off about 2 points.

Rail losers of a point or more included: Alleghany 5s of '49 and stamped 5s of '50; Great Northern 4s of '46, series "G"; Big Four 4½s; M-K-T 5s of '62; Boston & Maine 5s of '55 were down more than 3 points.

Up a point or more were Santa Fe 4s of 1905-'55 and New Haven 3½s of '54.

Fractionally higher were Anaconda Copper 4½s; Pacific Gas 3¾s; Penn Dixie Cement 6s, and Western Union 5s of '60.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed easier today with trading on a smaller scale, events in Czecho-Slovakia being mainly responsible for the setback. British gilt-edged shares were heavy and European bonds finished weak, Czech 8's losing about three points. Industrials held steady and Argentine rails were firm exceptions. Trans-Atlantic shares closed lower.

● Paris: International securities closed easier today, while the remainder of the market was steady. Rentes gained 45 to 55 centimes and Royal Dutch, Suez Canal and Bank of France issues were fractionally down.

Liverpool: Cotton figures closed 1 to 3 points down. The market encountered foreign selling and outside hedging. Uncertainty over Washington crop legislation was also a factor. Favorable American crop and weather reports and a limited demand for cash grain accounted for lower wheat prices today, final quotations were off ¼ to ⅝d.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.69⅜	$4.69⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.69¼	4.69⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0265¼	.0265⅛	††
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2275	.2275	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4014	.4014	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5314	.5311	§
Sweden—krona	.2416	.2416	.4537
Norway—krone	.2358	.2358	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2095	.2095	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0056‡	.0056‡	.0220
Czech'vla—koruna	.0342¾	.0342¾	.0351
Finland—flum'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0426⅜	.0426⅜	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2025	.2025	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2737	.2736	.8440
India—rupee	.3516	.3516	.6810
Java—florin	.5331	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2919	.2912½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1637½	.1637½	*
Sts Stimnts—dol	.5455	.5460	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9981	.9981	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2020†	.2020†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ††Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. §Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve by Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02652 as of Nov. 12, 1938.

Wheat Prices Lower On Weakness Abroad

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP)—Declines of about ½ cent in wheat prices here today reflected weakness in foreign markets and favorable weather for the new domestic crop.

Trading was very slow, however, with most dealers awaiting developments in the Czecho-Slovak situation as well as more definite indications concerning the future Argentina wheat surplus marketing policy.

Wheat closed ⅛-½ lower than Saturday. May 67⅝-¾, July 68-67⅞; corn ⅛-⅜ off, May 43⅜-½, July 49⅞, and oats ¼-¼ lower.

N. Y. Central Orders Rails

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad Co. announced it had placed contracts for 56,200 gross tons of new rail, together with the necessary track accessories, at a total cost of about $4,000,000. The contract is divided among Bethlehem Steel Co., Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., and Algoma Steel Corporation.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
63	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	63	63	63	Mar10
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	38	Acme Steel (1)	1	39	39	39	Mar11
11	8⅜	Adams Exp (.20e)	3	10	9⅞	10	
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g2)	2	24	23½	23½	— ¼
27½	24	Addressor (1.40)	3	26½	25⅝	26½	+1½
65⅜	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	6	58⅞	58¼	58½	— ½
1⅜	¾	Air-Way El Appl	5	1	1	1	+ ⅛
10	7¼	Alaska Juneau (1)	13	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
1¼	⅞	Allegh'ny Corp	1	1	1	1	
12⅜	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	1	12	12	12	— ¼
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	4	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
13⅜	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
19	13	Allegh'ny pr pf	4	19	18½	18½	Mar 9
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	2	23¼	23	23¼	
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	10½	10½	10½	Mar11
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	178½	178	178	—4
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	3	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	20	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	2	69⅞	69¾	69⅞	+ ⅞
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	13	45½	45	45	— ½
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	3	2½	2	2	— ⅛
19	17¼	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
24¼	19⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	1	20	20	20	
17⅜	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.20g)	3	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅜
8	5¾	Am Bosch	8	6½	6⅛	6¼	Mar11
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	2	48½	48½	48½	— ½
100⅝	88	Am Can (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170⅛	170⅛	170⅛	Mar10
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	3	28¾	28½	28½	— ¾
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	48½	48½	48½	— ½
24½	15	Am Ch & Chl (.15g)	14	22½	22	22⅜	— ⅛
115⅝	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅜	115⅛	115⅛	Mar 9
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	120	120	Mar 9
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	8¾	Am Comi Alcohol	2	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	3	9¼	9	9	— ¼
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4¼	4⅜	4¼	— ¼
5½	5	Am European	1			5	Feb
3⅜	2⅞	Am & For Power	2	3⅜	3½	3¼	— ⅛
16½	12	Am & F P $6 pf	10	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ¼
20½	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	2	20	19¾	20	
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Mar11
5¼	4⅜	Am Hide & Leather	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Mar
46½	43½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	13	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	4	17	16¾	17	— ¼
11⅞	8¾	Am International	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	13	26½	26	26	—1
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	1	72	72	72	Mar11
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	3	14⅜	14½	14½	Mar11
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	3	4	4	4	Mar10
40⅜	32	Am Metal (¼g)	67	39⅜	38¼	39⅜	+ ¾
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
49¾	38	AmP&L $6 pf (1½k)	18	49½	49	49	+ ½
44¾	32⅜	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	13	44⅜	43½	43½	— ⅜
18⅝	14	Am Rad & St S	35	16⅞	16½	16½	— ½
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	12	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	4	65	64¾	64¾	— ¾
15⅜	13¾	Am Saf Razor (1.20)	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Mar10
53⅜	41⅞	Am Smelt & R (½g)	43	47⅛	46⅜	46⅜	—1⅜
134	129½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	+ ⅛
64¼	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	Mar14
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	7	34¼	34⅛	34¼	— ⅛
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
14½	13	Am Stove (.20g)	1	13	13	13	
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ½
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	81	81	81	+2
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	
170⅛	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	169	163⅞	166⅞	—2⅞
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	2	84⅛	84¼	84¼	— ¼
89¾	83⅜	Am Tob B (5)	2	87	87	87	
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	11	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	Mar 9
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
14⅜	11⅞	Am Water Wks	11	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	93½	93½	93½	Mar11
6¾	5	Am Woolen	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
43⅜	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	8	39¾	39¼	39½	— ¾
7¾	5⅞	Am Zinc L&S	3	6⅜	6½	6½	— ¼
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29⅛	Feb 18
36¼	26	Anaconda (¼g)	214	28⅞	28¼	28¼	—1
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	3	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	Mar 9
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	30	19⅞	19	19¾	+ ¾
15⅜	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	3	14	13¼	13¼	Mar 9
2¼	2¼	A P W Paper	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	Mar 8
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (¾g)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Mar11
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Mar 6
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	35	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	1	47½	47½	47½	Mar10
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork (¾g)	6	48	47¼	48	— ½
12¾	9⅝	Arnold Cons (⅜g)	7	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	3	9½	9½	9½	
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	14	9⅜	9¼	9½	— ½
76½	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	4	76⅛	76½	76½	Mar 8
53½	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	4	53½	52½	53½	Mar10
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Feb 28
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	23	38	37¼	37¼	—1¼
71	59¼	Atch T&SF pf (1½a)	1	70	70	70	Mar11
30½	20	Atl Coast Line	7	24¼	24	24	— ½
8¾	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	11	Atl G & W In pf	7	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	3	22¼	22	22¼	
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	Mar10
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4⅞	4¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅞	Atlas Powder (½g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Mar 9
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Mar11
4⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	3	4½	4⅜	4½	
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Mar 9
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Corp	32	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
B							
17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	21	15¾	15⅜	15½	— ¼
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	8	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	24	24	24	
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	8	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	Mar11
13	9½	Barker Bros	1	11¼	11¼	11½	+ ¼
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	9	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ¼
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (2¾)	3	20⅞	20½	20½	
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	*3	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	100	100	100	Mar
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	123	123	123	Mar11
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 26
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	50	26¼	25⅝	26	— ⅛
21½	18⅝	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	10	21½	21½	21½	
23½	21½	Benef Ind Ln pf (2½)	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ½
57½	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	57	56¼	57	— ½
80	60¼	Beth Steel	60	73¼	72¼	72¼	—1¼
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	114	113⅜	114	— ¼
27	22	Bigelow-Sanford	2	27	26⅞	27	Mar11
22½	17½	Black&Decker (1)	2	22	22	22	
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	52	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	8	26½	26	26¼	Mar10
19	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	19	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ¼
32	23⅜	Borg-Warner (¾g)	39	31¼	30	31	+ ⅜
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	3	26	25	25	— ½
7¼	6	Brewing Corp (.50g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	3	14	14	14	
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	23	28⅝	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
39½	34½	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	47	47	47	
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Mar11
10	8	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
13⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	5	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
35	31¼	Brown Shoe (1½g)	2	35	35	35	Mar
13⅜	10¾	Brwick-Balke (¾g)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	6	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ¼
8	6	Budd Mfg	15	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
30	23¼	Bullard Co	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
34¼	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	3	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ¼
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.20g)	9	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	23⅜	23	23	Mar10
4¼	3½	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Mar10
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
C							
19⅛	15¾	Calif Packing	4	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar 1
2⅛	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	12	1⅜	1	1	— ⅛
8⅜	6½	Calumet & Hec	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	6	16½	16	16⅜	— ¼
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale	8	18¾	18½	18½	— ½
6¼	4⅜	Canad Pacific	17	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
34½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	34½	34½	34½	Mar11
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	7¼	7	7	Mar11
20½	17½	Carpenter Sti (.15g)	1	18½	18⅛	18⅛	Mar 9
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
94½	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	3	92	91	92	+2½
55	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	20	54⅜	53¾	54	
107⅛	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	
24⅜	17⅞	Celanese Corp	12	22½	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19⅛	14¼	Celotex Corp	1	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
22½	20	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	1	20¼	20	20¼	
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	1	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
9½	7	Cent R R N J	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Mar11
5½	4½	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	Mar11
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	8	43½	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅞
13	9⅜	Certain-teed Prod	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Mar10
11	8	Checker Cab	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
40½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	25	38⅞	37¾	37¾	— ¾
90	86	Ches & Oh of (4)	3	89	89	89	
25½	19⅝	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Mar 9
5⅜	3⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Mar10
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	3	3	Mar11
1	⅝	Chi & N West	5	¾	¾	¾	
1½	⅞	Chi & N West pf	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅜	Chi Great West	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Mar 8
13½	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	Mar11
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar11
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	5	17¼	17	17	
38½	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Mar10
48	45¼	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+1
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	Mar 1
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1	1	1	
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	13	13	13	Mar10

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅛	9⅜	Childs Co	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
85¼	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	106	83½	82¼	82⅜	—1⅜
11	9⅜	City Ice & F (.30g)	1	11	11	11	Mar11
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar11
26	18½	Clark Equip	6	25½	25	25	—1
29½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
10	6¾	Climax Molyb (1.20)	10	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
30½	23¾	Cluett Pbdy (1¾g)	*10	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅜
133	125	Coca-Cola (½g)	1	128½	128½	128½	—1½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Mar 2
16¼	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	16	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Mar10
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¾g)	4	34¾	34¼	34½	— ⅜
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Mar10
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	4	17½	17½	17½	— ½
18¼	15⅛	Colum Br'cast B (1)	6	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
9	6⅜	Col Gas & El	43	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
90	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	8	90⅛	90	90⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	2	13	13	13	Mar10
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	30½	30½	30½	Mar 8
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	2	90	90	90	Mar10
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	6	55	54½	54¾	+ ¼
109½	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	Feb 24
60	49⅛	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
110	107½	Coml Solvents	32	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
13¾	10⅜	Com'wlth & South	11	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Com'wlth & South pf	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	4	63¾	63¼	63¼	— ½
28¼	28¾	Com'wlth. Edi (.40g)	17	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
8⅜	7¼	Conde Nast	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	28	24	22½	23⅜	+ ⅞
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar10
35	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	82	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— ½
107½	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— ¼
2⅛	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	15	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
12¼	9	Copsol Film pf (¼k)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
96	94	Consum Pow pf (4½)

Commerce and Finance

Reserve Board in Report Disclaims Power to Control Prices

Business and Industry

Steel Operations Rise Slightly To 56½ P C Capacity

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week advanced slightly to 56½ per cent. This is an increase of ½ a point over the previous week, according to the magazine Steel. Operations a year ago were 30 per cent of mill capacity.

Operations in Chicago advanced 1.5 points to 58, a new 1939 high. Other increases included 3 points to 40 in eastern Pennsylvania; 3 points to 74 at Wheeling, one point to 52 at Cleveland; 5 points to 65 in New England; 2.5 points to 57.5 at St. Louis; and 5 points to 52 at Youngstown. Unchanged districts were Buffalo at 32.5, Birmingham at 83 and Detroit at 76.

Trend Is Upward

Steelmaking is tending upward in the majority of districts, last week's rise being retarded by declines of 2 points to 48 per cent at Pittsburgh and 12 points to 43 per cent at Cincinnati.

Seasonal quickening is appearing in activity among some important steel consuming industries. Automobile assemblies last week increased more than 5,000 units to stand 48 per cent higher than a year ago. Railroads are preparing for spring track work, the outstanding feature in this regard lately being the New York Central's order for 56,200 tons of rails, plus accessories.

Tin plate demand gradually is improving, with production slightly below 55 per cent.

Shipbuilding is a promising source of business for eastern steelmakers, with a large tonnage pending for work already placed or in early prospect.

Increased automobile production is stimulating steel demand moderately, although sheet and strip purchases still are restricted somewhat by previous orders. General Motors increased output from 35,255 units to 36,165; Chrysler from 19,835 to 20,425; Ford from 15,400 to 16,200; and all others from 8,215 to 11,305.

More Construction

Improvement in building and engineering construction finds little reflection in structural shape and concrete reinforcing bar awards, but shipments against old orders continue an important support to steelmaking. Gains in residential building are accompanied by better activity among makers of domestic equipment.

Scrap is stronger in most areas, and higher prices are believed imminent. Purchase of 400,000 tons for the European cartel is expected shortly. Meanwhile the scrap composite is unchanged at $14.96, while the finished steel composite remains $56.50.

Huge Expansion Program Planned By Nation's Roads

CHICAGO (AP)—The nation's railroads have made plans for one of the most extensive improvement programs in eight years, the magazine Railway Age reported.

"With present plans for 1939 calling for a $50,000,000 increase over the expenditures made last year," it stated, "all signs point to a revival of maintenance of way activity on the railroads to a level only slightly below that of 1937, the best year in that respect since 1931.

"Prior to March 1, definite orders had been placed for 25 per cent more rail than was purchased during all of last year. Large rail orders are pending and other railways expect to enter the market as soon as their budgets are approved. Information from 46 representative roads indicates that purchases of rail this year will be close to 1,000,000 tons, compared with 400,000 tons in 1938."

Buying of ties, tie plates, rail fastenings and ballast, the magazine added, would probably show a corresponding increase.

Ask Congress Probe Stabilization Fund

NEW YORK (AP)—The Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy has issued a statement urging that Congress investigate the operations of the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund established in 1934.

The committee—56 economics instructors and writers in leading colleges and financial institutions—said the workings of the Fund had been "shrouded in secrecy"; that it had been impossible to determine the extent of its use or the desirability of continuing it, and that the operators should be required to make periodic reports.

Fisk Rubber Corp.'s Net Rises Sharply in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICOPEE FALLS, Mass.—Col. Charles E. Speaks, president, has reported 1938 consolidated net profit for the Fisk Rubber Corp. and subsidiary companies of $673,001 after provision for Federal taxes and all other charges. This compares with net profit of $332,751 in 1937. Earnings last year were equivalent to $1.05 per share on common stock. Dividends of $6.00 per share were paid on preferred stock and 50 cents per share on the common. Net sales for the year were $16,013,551, compared with $17,607,429 in 1937.

Current assets on Dec. 31, 1938, were $10,264,460; current liabilities, $991,309, a ratio of 10.4 to 1. The current ratio a year earlier was 8.6 to 1.

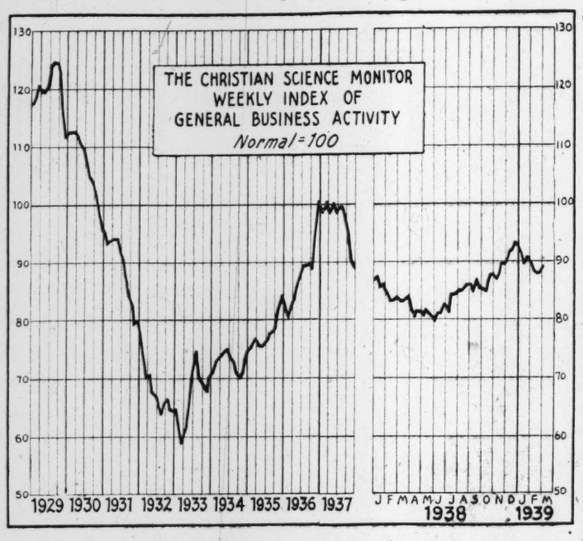
Working capital on Dec. 31, 1938, amounted to $9,273,151, including cash of $2,731,979, compared to $8,921,822, including cash of $639,359 on Dec. 31, 1937.

Studebaker Sales Mount

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND—The Studebaker Corporation reported February factory sales of passenger cars and trucks amounted to 4,802 against 3,117 in 1938, an increase of 54 per cent. Factory sales for the first two months of the year totalled 9,538 against 6,127 in the corresponding 1938 months.

Substantial Rise in Monitor Index Checks Sharp Decline



A substantial rise in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity during the week ended March 4 checked the sharp decline of recent weeks. Advancing from 88.2 on Feb. 25 the index reached the level of 89.1 (prel.) on March 4, the highest since Feb 4. This compared with 83.2 on March 5, of last year.

All three components of the index made advances during the week, with bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings surpassing seasonal expectations and power production countering the seasonal movement.

Steel ingot output rose further last week to 56½ per cent of capacity a half point above the previous week and 26½ points above a year ago, according to Steel estimates.

Reports of building activity for the past month reveal large gains over a year ago and indicate further sizeable increases in the coming months.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Mar. 4 1939	Feb. 25 1939	Mar. 5 1938
Combined index	89.1	88.2	83.2
Bk debits outside NYC	83.8	82.3	80.0
Elec power production	95.1	94.3	89.3
Misc carloadings	82.5	81.6	74.2

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market last week continued its advance. The averages are now close to the 1939 highs, and hundreds of individual issues last week made highs for the current year.

It is not yet quite certain that the bull market has been resumed. The November high on the Dow Jones' averages was around 158. The January high was around 154. Last week's high was around 152½, from which the market backed away Saturday despite the pleasing overnight news about short-selling.

The market has now done just about what everybody here was saying it would do when it broke through 146 on the upside. Now, say the soothsayers, it will probably have to gravitate around the current level for a while if it is to resume the rise. Then what?

The bullish arguments are somewhat these. First there is hope that business will pick up this spring. The business news seems better, Electric power, steel operations, and automobile output made a better than seasonal improvement. Scrap steel continues firm with a few advances. Now that Carnegie-Illinois has announced second-quarter prices steel men hope more buying will come in.

Automobile output holds up surprisingly well. General Motors turned out more cars in January and February than ever before for these two months; February was contraseasonally better than January, and March will exceed February. Dealers stocks are high but have stopped increasing. For the first quarter General Motors may earn more, the Wall Street Journal opines, than the $1.17 in the 1936 first quarter.

SEC Easing Restrictions

The railroads are likely to enter the market for equipment; their net operating income is sharply up, and in accordance with time-honored custom they are likely to begin padding maintenance and increasing retirements in order to keep their earnings from looking too good.

Furthermore, bulls argue, the political outlook is changing. Close to home they see the SEC modification of the short-selling rule as a straw in the wind; they hope for considerable further modification from this week's 16-exchange conference at Washington to present a united front to the SEC.

Pressure for modification does not come alone from the Street; a whole string of business organizations are pushing too. Secretary Morgenthau's blue card "Does it help recovery?" is taken as a sign; so is impending modification of the Wagner Act. The spearhead of the Revolution, they argue, has been broken off; the President is isolated in the White House; the party of the "Mountain" is losing ground, the Jacobins are turning conservative, and the Girondins are coming back; the counter-revolution is on the way and it means prosperity.

Furthermore, they argue, the European situation is improving rapidly. Germany is broke, Hitler is unpopular after Munich ("He threatened war") and after the November pogroms; the Allies are stronger, and the ides of March are passing eventless. The London rails and industrials keep quietly making new highs; the London Economist's index of business activity made the biggest month's jump, between January and February, that it has made since 1927. That should help us.

Booming Market in Bonds

Lastly, the bulls point to the booming market in high-grade bonds. Usually, they say, the bond market gives an advance cue for the stock market. In January 1937, for example, it turned sharply downward, barely two months before the stock market passed its peak (of 195 on the Dow-Jones industrials). But now it is riding high. One principal reason is the prospective increase in excess reserves, which are being kept from going through the roof to $4,000,000,000 only by the Treasury's policy of keeping an unprecedentedly large working balance and unsterilized gold hoard out of the money market. Gold is coming in fully as fast as it ever did except during the frightened days before Munich.

Incidentally in this connection the Street is not much impressed by Secretary Morgenthau's statement last week that international exchange problems are still serious enough to keep the fund instact. In recent years the tension has dropped considerably due to (1) establishment of European stabilization funds; and (2) the pulling out or freezing of most of the unweildy short-term foreign balances which once rested like quicksilver in London, Berlin, Paris, New York, and the little gold countries. The chief unstabilizing factor in the last year or so has been the heavy temporary export balance of the United States in 1937-1938. (This comparative stability is another bullish argument).

The bears join issue on most of these points. On the business outlook their case seems weakest. It seems hardly possible there can now be any unwieldy inventory position in raw, semi-fabricated, or fully fabricated goods, any more than there can now be much of a weak or stale long position in commodity futures markets. During the last three months while production has slowed, consumption has held up; the inventory position of industry must have been improved, except, perhaps, in automobiles.

The bears' case is better in politics. They say the President has no will nor power to backtrack. For the third time he insists on that $150,000,000 of WPA funds. Even as he is expressing friendliness for the utilities, his cohorts ask for $14,000,000 for duplicating transmission lines from Bonneville Dam. He has never withdrawn the Amlie appointment, but added Alldredge to it. Lastly, they point out, it is not necessarily bullish for Congress and the President to be at loggerheads. The last time this happened everything was going to pieces.

Prosperity and Prices

Anent bond prices the bears seem to have no strong argument except that good bond prices are still not encouraging new money financing, which is down nearly to nothing this year. True, Texas Corporation will shortly borrow $40,000,000 of new money, and maybe Gulf will take another $25,000,000, but oils have for some time been among the few borrowers of new money, and they aren't doing so well this quarter.

The bears do have a fairly good argument in the commodity situation, particularly in wheat and cotton. But they cannot answer the evidence from the nineteen-twenties that prosperity is possible without rising commodity prices. And little incidents like the upturn in London metals this month are disturbing to their argument.

So it looks as though the bulls had the better of the arguments. They can even point to the prospect that we may have more conservatism in Washington (favorable to business) without much in the way of budget-balancing.

Last week's rising market saw a little larger volume than recent weeks. Odd lot traders are selling on balance, for a change. American Telephone made a new recovery high of 170, and since its cash is unusually low, it looks as though it might some time this year resume its policy of the 1920's and offer stock for rights. Some traders point out that the last time Mr. Baruch was in Washington advising relief for capital coincided with the bottom and the end of the 1937-1938 bear market.

The Treasury will make a tidy profit, at the expense of free riders and holders of maturing issues, from its revived practice of offering at a premium. It adjusted the premiums to influence buyers into the longest issue, the 2¾'s, and 70 per cent took them. Within a week after the first announcement was made, long Treasuries were up about a full point; some of this gain was lost when the premiums were announced.

U. S. Steel's Loss In 1938 Is Laid To Drop in Volume

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of U. S. Steel Corp., told stockholders in his annual report that 1939 prospects for the industry were improving. He said:

"It is gratifying to observe that conditions in the iron and steel industry indicate an improving tendency. During the first two months of 1939 orders for steel products as well as production and shipments, have shown improvement over the December average and were substantially better than during the corresponding period in 1938."

"Big steel's" revised net loss for the year 1938 on a $766,673,753 volume of business was given in the report as $7,717,454, slightly larger than preliminary reports had indicated. This compared with 1937 net profit of $94,944,358, or $8.01 a share after surtax on sales of $1,395,549,630.

Loss Less Than Expected

The loss for the year, however, was described as "less than might reasonably have been expected."

All taxes decreased $39,216,106 for the year, but this was due to loss of earnings and actually constituted a "somewhat greater burden per unit of output and gross income" than in 1937.

Average production of rolled and finished steel products for sale for 1938 was only 36.2 per cent of capacity, compared with 71.2 per cent in 1937. The 1938 revised figure was slightly lower than the preliminary estimate of 36.6 per cent.

Except for the three depression years 1932, '33 and '34, 1938 production was lower than in any year since 1908. The report explained:

"The full significance of this sharply reduced level of industrial activity becomes more apparent by a comparison with the corporation's average annual production in the five-year period from 1926 to 1930 inclusive, which shows that the 1938 production dropped approximately 7,000,000 tons below the five-year average referred to. This represents a tonnage shrinkage for 1938 of nearly 52 per cent."

Inventories Cut Down

The report referred only briefly to the year's price cuts to meet competitive conditions—and "with the hope that such reduction would stimulate a demand for steel products"—to approximately the same level as the prices in effect prior to 1928.

Inventories during the year decreased 7 per cent to $307,479,018 at the year-end. Satisfactory absorption of the carryover accumulations of stocks caused by the sudden recession in 1937 was effected despite curtailed operations, it was said.

Employment picked up towards the year end, the report said, and employee relations continued satisfactory under the new agreements previously announced.

A chief book-keeping change reflected in the report was the reduction at the year end of the item for intangibles to $1, as previously announced, from the previous year's figure of $260,368,521, and the application of the same amount to reduction of the stated share value of the common stock from $100 to $75.

The company's huge program of plant modernization has been substantially carried out, the report said. Gross property expenditures incurred on capital account for the year totaled $70,782,544; expended balances at the beginning of the year for work approved and in progress totaled about $22,000,000.

Bill Proposes U. S. Buy Capital Stock Of Reserve System

WASHINGTON (AP)—A banking and monetary bill purportedly endorsed by more than 100 of the nation's leading economists has been introduced by Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California.

The bill follows closely a proposal introduced in 1934 by the late Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico and is based on study of monetary reforms by leading economists, Mr. Voorhis asserted. Only 10 of 165 economists polled on the program disapproved it, he said.

Mr. Voorhis' bill calls for the purchase by the Government of the capital stock of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, a return to the principle of regarding checking account deposits as trust funds, and control of the volume of money and demand bank deposits by the Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bill would require checking account deposits to be fully covered by a cash reserve or instantly convertible Government bonds.

Mohair Output in Seven States Largest Since '32

WASHINGTON (AP)—Production of mohair in the seven leading producing states totaled 16,762,000 pounds in 1938.

Reporting this total the Agriculture Department said the crop was 394,000 pounds, or about 2 per cent, more than the 1937 production and was the largest since 1932.

The production was valued at $5,841,000 compared with $8,853,000 in 1937. The average local price was 34.8 cents per pound last year compared with 54.1 in the previous year.

The production by States, last year and in 1937, respectively:

Missouri, 214,000 and 265,000 pounds; Texas, 14,040,000 and 13,760,000; New Mexico, 982,000 and 892,000; Arizona, 690,000 and 650,000; Utah, 235,000 and 250,000; Oregon, 504,000 and 456,000; and California, 97,000 and 95,000.

Venezuelan-Mexican Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A special meeting of stockholders of Venezuelan-Mexican Oil Corporation will be held at Richmond, Va. on April 10, 1939, to vote on a proposal to amend the certificate of incorporation and by-laws so as to change the name of the company to Wichita River Oil Corporation.

Sees Improvement

Blank & Stoller

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation

Building Permits Off in February; Well Above 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—February building permits showed a substantial gain over the corresponding month of last year, but failed to record the customary seasonal increase from January.

The aggregate for 215 cities of the United States as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was $81,440,858 last month, compared with $93,628,089 during January, a drop of 13.0 per cent. The usual seasonal rise for this period is about 4.0 per cent. The gain over the comparative 1938 volume of $54,010,213 however, amounted to 50.8 per cent.

The estimated cost of permits issued in New York City during February, at $23,210,440, was only slightly under the January level, but was almost four times the $6,085,752 recorded in the same month of last year.

Value of permits for the 214 cities outside of New York City fell to $58,230,418 in February from $70,039,383 in the preceding month, a difference of 16.9 per cent, but comparison with the February, 1938, figure of $47,924,461 revealed an increase of 21.5 per cent.

The cumulative total of building permit values for the two months of this year amounted to $175,068,947, a drop of 12.8 per cent below the like period of last year, when permits aggregated $200,876,338. The decline was due entirely to the sharp decrease that took place in New York City, where special factors operating in January a year ago unduly expanded the volume of permits during that month.

ICC Approves Plan Of Capital Change For Lehigh Valley

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved a capital readjustment plan for the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The plan, which provides for extension of the maturities of numerous obligations made or guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley, already has been approved by creditors.

In a separate decision extending a $778,000 loan by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the ICC found the Lehigh Valley not to be in need of financial reorganization in the public interest. This finding was conditioned on the capital readjustment plan becoming effective.

The plan provides for an extension of 10 years of the maturity dates of Lehigh Valley Terminal bonds, Lehigh Valley Railroad bonds and Pennsylvania and New York Canal Railroad bonds.

It also calls for an extension of $7,941,666 of bank loans and for an extension of a $1,111,000 RFC loan.

Another provision calls for extension without interest for five years from their present maturities 75 per cent of each of the five semi-annual interest installments of $1,558,463 falling due Nov. 1, 1938, to Nov. 1, 1940, on the Lehigh Valley's general consolidated mortgage bonds.

The separate decision extended from April 30, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1943 the time of payment of a $778,000 RFC loan.

Co-operative Banks Open Home Buyers' Service

Co-operative banks throughout Massachusetts are installing a new service called the Home Buyers' Service which will make accessible through one co-operative bank all of the homes listed for sale in the community where the bank is located. According to the announcement which was made by Walter T. Chamberlain, President of the Massachsetts Co-operative Bank League, it is anticipated that this newly inaugurated service will prove of inestimable value to prospective home buyers who wish to take advantage of unusual real estate opportunities through their local co-operative bank.

The plan has been worked out with care by a special committee of which Roger W. Nutt, treasurer of the West Roxbury Co-operative Bank, is chairman. The other members of this committee are: Donald Sleeper, treasurer of the Hillside Co-operative Bank, Medford, legislative counsel; Norman Armour, treasurer of the Salem Co-operative Bank, President Chamberlain, who is treasurer of the Arlington Co-operative Bank, James H. Kennedy, President of the Middleborough Co-operative Bank, and Warner M. Allen, executive secretary of the League.

Under the plan each bank in a city or town will have a card index of all the homes that are being offered by every other co-operative bank in that place. Some of the cards have pictures of the homes and this feature is expected to become more common.

Reserve Board Tartly Attacks Inflationary Bills Now Pending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—There is no backstairs route to business stability, declares the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System in a vigorous attack on inflationary bills now pending in Congress.

In effect the Reserve Board lays down a few A. B. C's of financial control and attempts to puncture the bubbles of anyone who thinks prosperity can be achieved by a little deft tinkering with the monetary system without other action.

The board declares that it opposes the enactment "of any bill based on the assumption that the Federal Reserve System or any other agency of the Government can control the volume of money and credit and thereby raise the price level to a prescribed point and maintain it there."

The board's statement is lengthy. Washington wondered why the statement was issued at precisely this time, for none of the usual crop of inflationary monetary bills is causing much excitement this year or shows any sign of passage. At the Federal Reserve it was stated that the board's opinion on this type of legislation was requested by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Board's View of Price Control

In any event, the board lays down a formal statement of financial orthodoxy.

"Experience has shown," says the board, "that, (1) prices cannot be controlled by changes in the amount and cost of money; (2) the Board's control of the amount of money is not complete and cannot be made complete; (3) a steady average of prices does not necessarily result in lasting prosperity, and (4) a steady level of average prices is not clearly as important to the people as a fair relationship between the prices of the commodities which they produce and those which they must buy."

The board does not mention specific bills but attempts rather to make a definitive answer to all this type of "control" legislation which appears regularly in Washington with the spring crocus. Regulation of the amount and cost of money, by itself, says the board, is simply not enough. Booms and depressions cannot be controlled that way.

Measures which might come within range of the board's fire have been introduced by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, and others. There is no indication that the board's report is directed at the New Deal and its spending policies, and in fact, Marriner S. Eccles, the board's chairman, is largely responsible for spend-to-recovery philosophy. The attack is rather on the theory that the Federal Reserve System alone can achieve recovery by price manipulation.

Can't Cause Spending, Borrowing

The report says in part:

"The Federal Reserve System can see to it that banks have enough reserves to make money available to commerce, industry and agriculture at low rates, but it cannot make the commercial banks use these reserves; it cannot make the people borrow, and it cannot make the public spend the deposits that result when the banks do make loans and investments."

Later it said:

"We had fairly steady prices from 1921 to 1929 but during that period there was developing a speculative situation which led to the collapse in 1929. While prices are stable, destructive forces may be at work that lead to panic and disaster. To require the board to be guided in its policies entirely or principally by changes in the level of prices would prevent it at times from doing its best to serve the public interest."

The board adds that an attempt to maintain a steady average "of prices would run into serious difficulty in years when prices of some commodities were forced up by drought, armament demand or other things beyond the control of the monetary authority."

Says 8 States Bear 80 P. C. of Direct Relief Expenditures

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Social Security Board official reported that eight states comprising about 45 per cent of the country's population are bearing 80 per cent of its direct relief expenditures.

The statement was made to the Senate Unemployment Committee by Ewan Clague, Director of Research of the Board. He named the states as Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and California.

"They are doing a reasonably adequate relief job," Mr. Clague said.

Testifying on a bill by Senator Byrnes (D), of South Carolina, to set up a new Federal relief and public works system, Mr. Clague estimated that it would mean increased costs of many millions of dollars to the Federal Government in certain categories of relief.

Old age assistance, estimated to cost the states and Federal Government $250,000,000 this year under the present social security system, would cost about $20,000,000 to $34,000,000 more under the Byrnes plan of requiring participating states to establish higher minimum payments, Mr. Clague said.

Aid to dependent children, Mr Clague said, would cost $30,000,000 to $58,000,000 more aid aid to the blind $750,000 to $1,500,000.

Allied Chemical Earnings in 1938 Equal $5.92 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation reports for 1938 after charges and taxes, a net income of $13,111,024, equal to $5.92 each on 2,214,099 shares of capital stock. For 1937 the company had reported a net income of $24,770,845, or $11.19 a share.

The balance sheet of Dec. 31, last, showed current assest of $96,852,651 and current liabilities of $9,725,652, compared with $98,683,052 and $11,351,591, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1937. Cash was $35,773,440, against $36,947,680, while United States Government securities at cost were unchanged at $11,639,037.

Included in current assets were marketable securities of $15,276,512, unchanged from the previous year. These consisted of 150,500 shares of common stock of the United States Steel Corporation and 270,000 shares of capital stock of the Air Reduction Company, the total market value of which on Dec. 31 was $28,189,563.

State Government Council to Confer

CHICAGO (AP)—The Council of State Governments announced a national conference to attack the problems of interstate trade barriers would be held in Chicago April 5 to 7, inclusive.

Scores of governors, state legislators, Federal and state administrative officials, are expected to attend the conference, the announcement said. Interstate trucking regulations, food and building laws and various types of legislation classed by the council as "discriminatory" will be considered.

"There are as many or more points of friction, trade walls and conflict among the states as at any time since the signing of the constitution," Governor Robert L. Cochran of Nebraska, President of the council said in a statement accompanying the announcement.

"If reciprocal trade and tax agreements are needed to foster our international economy," he added, "surely interstate compacts and reciprocal agreements are necessary to further our national economy."

Pennroad Shows Decrease In Net Income for 1938

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The annual statement of the Pennroad Corporation for 1938 shows the net income, excluding net loss on sales of securities, was $555,582, a decrease of $1,711,731, compared with 1937.

The decrease was due primarily to no dividends by the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R., and a reduction in dividends by the Canton Company of Baltimore, the statement said.

Net loss on the sales of securities during 1938 was $304,115, due entirely to the sale of 2,000 shares of Delaware & Hudson Company stock.

The statement said that the book value of the securities held by the corporation was adjusted $87,959,517 downward—to $47,033,531—to more nearly reflect present conditions.

Nash Sales Up Sharply

NEW YORK—Retail sales of new Nash cars in the last 10 days of February continued the sharp upward trend of earlier in the month, totaling 1,371 units. This is a gain of 102½ per cent over the 677 deliveries of the like 1938 period and 8.3 per cent over the 1,266 sales of the final third of January.

Rules on Selling Stock Short Are Relaxed by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission took a hand in the Administration's new business encouragement drive by relaxing its rules to give "shorts" more freedom of action on national securities exchanges.

Traders were told they could make a short sale at the same price as the last sale of the particular security, "provided the last sale price was higher than the last different price which preceded it."

Heretofore, a security could be sold short only at a price above the last sale price.

Under the amended rules, if transactions in a security have been effected at 49⅞, 50 and 50, a short sale may be effected at 50 and additional short sales may also take place at 50.

Under the original rules, if transactions in a security had been effected at 49⅞, 50 and 50, a short sale could have been effected only at 50⅛, while additional short sales could have been effected only at successively higher prices.

The commission said that when stocks are declining, the effect of the amended rule will be to restrict short sales.

For example, if transactions in a security have been effected at 50, 49⅞ and 49⅞, a short sale can be effected, not at 49⅞, but only at 50 or above.

The SEC's announcement said: "It was the view of the exchange officials that the modifications would provide greater freedom of market action in accumulating short positions while retaining effective restraints on short selling."

For some months, the old rules had caused considerable dissatisfaction in stock exchange circles.

The commission also relaxed its regulations concerning certain short sales made in the course of international arbitrage. An arbitrage transaction takes place when, for instance, a stock is selling for $9 on the New York Stock Exchange and $10 on the London exchange. In such a case, traders buy the stock at the lower price in New York and sell it at a $1 profit in London.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY

DIVIDEND

A dividend of thirty cents per share has been declared, payable April 1, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., March 22, 1939.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer.

March 10, 1939.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK

1864—75 YEARS OF SERVICE—1939

165 Dudley Street, Roxbury

INTEREST BEGINS MARCH 15

Deposits received by mail.

Courtesy Fort Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce

WHEN snow and cold reign in the north is the time the southlands are at their best. Sunny skies, warm breezes, and a host of outdoor pleasures await you there.

Why not enjoy a winter vacation? Go south. Let Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor help you decide where to go and how to get there

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

American-German Barter Estimated About $30,000,000

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—United States' exporters were estimated today by Wall Street experts to be bartering annually at least $30,000,000 worth of American products to Germany in exchange for German-manufatcured goods.

Of this amount, it was said, $14,000,000 represented cotton, an equal sum represented copper, and the remainder was accounted for by tobacco, lard, and small amounts of oil, fruit, and possibly wheat.

The figure given represents nearly half the sum of last year's imports from Germany, which, totaling $64,537,000, were regarded in some quarters as a closer representation of Americans' private bartering arrangements with Germany.

In either case, the barters were said to represent a sizable proportion of the $107,588,000 worth of goods which the United States sold to Germany in 1938.

Unlike the agreements Germany has undertaken with many other nations, particularly in South America, the barters with the United States are not government arranged. They are entered into solely by individual American importers who require certain manufactured goods from Germany.

Germany, for her part, requires cotton and copper particularly, and was said by one Wall Street source to be "in the market for any amount of those materials, provided the seller will purchase German goods to a like value."

As an inducement to this purchase of German goods, the American exporter gets a substantial bonus in the form of German currency amounting, in effect, to price cuts.

The method of operation was explained fundamentally as follows:

The management of a large retail store wants to buy German pottery. In New York, he buys a shipment of American cotton going to Germany, obtaining title to that cotton.

Through brokers, the cotton is sold to textile mills in Germany. Payments in "inland" marks is placed to the retail store's account in one of the foreign exchange banks in Berlin. Then the store uses these "inland" marks to purchase the pottery, which is forthwith shipped to the United States.

The advantage of these "inland" marks—also called cotton, or copper, or blocked, or trade marks—constitutes the "price cut." At the present rate of exchange, a man with $1.000 cash can buy 2.500 marks in Germany, but he will get 3.000 inland marks in exchange for $1.000 worth of cotton. The only difficulty is that "inland" means just what it says: those marks have no value outside Germany and must, consequently, be spent right there.

Of course, not all the barter dealings are that simple. American houses doing business with Germany may get third parties into the picture to absorb the marks and pay off in dollars, pounds, or francs.

The estimates on the probable extent of the bartering came from a variety of sources. Experts in the trade said that "75 to 80 per cent at least" of the cotton which was shipped from the United States to Germany last year was sold for inland marks. The Government figure for those exports in 1938 was $16.875,000.

As for copper, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reported Germany imported 74.334 tons of the metal—worth about $15.000.000—from the United States in 1938. A similar percentage of barter may have entered into this transaction.

At the copper institute, it was pointed out that only a small percentage of this copper was mined in the United States, but that most of it was brought here solely for refining before exportation.

A German source, closely connected with the export trade, said Germany now is well supplied with wheat and other grains, and that the acquisition of cotton and copper are her primary concerns, although the market is open for oil and lard.

Making Synthetic Wool From Casein Being Tried

NEW YORK (AP)—National Dairy Products Corp., was disclosed to be experimenting with the manufacture of synthetic wool from casein, product of skimmed milk.

The company has equipped a small laboratory at Bristol, R. I., when the experiments are going forward, but no announcement has been made as yet concerning the progress.

At the present time, only about 12½ billion pounds of the 50 billion pounds of skimmed milk produced annually in the United States are utilized commercially and scientists have been seeking new outlets for this milk.

Resume Operations in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Armstrong Cork Co. at Lancaster, Pa., announced its plants at Palamos and Parafruggel in Catalonia, Spain, have resumed operations. Vice-President Suter said the two plants employ about 250 persons.

N. Y. City Orders 155 Trucks

PHILADELPHIA — Robert P. Page, Jr., president of Autocar Co., announced to stockholders at annual meeting at Ardmore, Pa., receipt of order for 155 unusually large heavy-duty trucks from New York City's department of sanitation.

Market Factors Seen Improving

Poor's Investment Advisory Service states that the weight of market factors which for sometime past has been on the bullish side is slowly gaining wider recognition. "The technical position of the market," says the service, "remains sound and the business and political trends are encouraging. There seems to be no reason, therefore, to question the ability of the market to extend its recent advance."

Foster-Wheeler Corporation

NEW YORK (AP)—Foster-Wheeler Corporation, manufacturers of steam plant and petroleum refinery equipment, reported net income for 1938 of $162,447, compared with net loss for 1937 of $101,499. Consolidated unfilled orders at the end of the year totaled $10,614,145, compared with $10,492,223 at the end of 1937.

New York Curb

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3³⁄₈s '43-40 June	104.28	104.28	104.28
2 3³⁄₈s '43-41 Mch	106.21	106.21	106.21
1 3¼s '41	107.8	107.8	107.8
10 3¼s '46-44	110.30	110.30	110.30
1 4s '54-44	115.25	115.25	115.25
1 2½s '45	108.1	108.1	108.1
2 3s '48-46	110.15	110.15	110.15
1 3¼s '49-46	111.5	111.5	111.5
38 4¼s '52-47	120.19	120.16	120.19
50 2s '47	103.30	103.30	103.30
25 2¾s '51-48	107.30	107.30	107.30
35 2½s '53-49	104.20	104.15	104.15
4 2½s '52-50	104.17	104.17	104.17
55 2¾s '54-51	106.13	106.12	106.12
5 3 s '55-51	109.13	109.13	109.13
78 2¾s '60-55	106.20	106.20	106.20
9 2¾s '59-56	105.14	105.12	105.14
37 2¾s '65-60	104.18	104.16	104.18
12 2¾s '63-58	104.21	104.21	104.21

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '49-44	108.8	108.8	108.8

Home Owners Loan

5 2¾s '49-39	102.6	102.4	102.5
2 2¼s '44-42	104.27	104.27	104.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
28 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104	104	104
2 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
13 Alleghany cv 5s '44	84⅞	84½	84½
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73¾	73¾	73¾
17 Alleghany 5s '50 st	38	38	38
22 Am & For P 5s 2030	60½	60	60
18 Am T&T 3½s '43	112	111⅞	111⅞
40 Am T&T 3¼s'66	107⅞	107½	107½
3 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108	108	108
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105⅞
17 Arg C Nitra deb '57	26	25¾	26
9 Arm Del 4s '57	99¼	99⅛	99¼
15 Arm Del 4s '55	99⅝	99¼	99¼
5 At&SF 4s '95	109½	109⅜	109⅜
4 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	98¼	98	98¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1905 '55 reg	96	96	96
3 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102¾	102½	102¾
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	110¾	110½	110¾
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	89	88⅜	88⅝
2 A C Line 4s '64	89	89	89
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	59	59	59
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	24	24	24
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	23½	23½	23½
7 B&O 1st 5s '48	62¼	62	62
4 B&O rfg 5s '95	23½	23½	23½
6 B&O 5s '96 F	23	23	23
1 B&O 5s '96 F ct	23½	22½	22¾
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	22½	22½	22½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	23	23	23
10 B&O cv 4½s '60	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13½	13½	13½
23 B&O 4s '48	59⅞	59¼	59¼
4 B&O 5s SW '50	44	43	43
6 B&O 5s SW '50 ct	43⅜	42⅝	43⅜
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	91½	91½	91½
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	118½	118½	118½
13 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	132⅜	132¼	132¼
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107¼	107	107
6 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103¾	103½	103½
7 Beth Stl 3½s '52	102	102	102
29 Boston&Me 5s '67	37½	35	35
17 Boston&Me 5s '55	36	35	35
22 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	79	78½	78¾
1 Bkly UnEl1st5s'50	90	90	90
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
15 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107¼	107	107
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	83½	83½	83½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99	99	99
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	37½	37½	37½
21 Cal Pow 4½s '66	99	98⅝	99
1 Can ou 5s '62	96	96	96
8 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115⅞	115¾	115⅞
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	115	115
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116⅜	116¼	116¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Can Pac 4s '44	114	114	114
6 Can Pac 5s '54	99⅜	99	99
4 Can Pac 4½s '46	99⅜	99	99⅜
3 Caro C & O 6s '52	107	106⅜	107
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96	96	96
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	104	104	104
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
5 ChampP&F'38 4¾s'50	101½	101½	101½
7 C&O 4½s '92	124	124	124
8 C & O 3½s '96 D	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
14 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
34 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103¾	103⅜	103¾
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100¼	100	100¼
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	20	19½	19½
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22½	22⅛	22⅛
30 CMP & Pac 5s '75	10½	10	10
43 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	3⅛	3	3
10 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	28⅜	28	28⅜
1 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	9½	9½	9½
26 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	4½	4½	4½
5 Chi & NW 4s 87	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4 CRI&P 4s 88	16	16	16
1 Ch nt Sta 4s 44	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¼	108	108¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	104	104	104
10 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	96¼	96¼	96¼
20 Ch & Ind 4s 52	97	96	97
1 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s 66	109	109	109
1 CinUnTerm 5s 37 C	105	105	105
17 CCC&StL 4½s 77	63⅜	62½	62½
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	111	111	111
2 CleUnTerm 3½s'72	91½	91½	91½
11 CleUnTerm 5s 73	84¼	83⅞	83⅞
11 Clev Un Term4½s77C	79½	79	79¼
2 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	102¼	102¼	102¼
16 Colmbia G 5s 52May	102¼	102	102¼
35 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102½	102½	102½
2 Col Rv Pw & L 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
27 Comwlth Ed 3½s 58	111¾	111¼	111¾
6 Comwlth Ed 4s 81	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Comwlth Ed 2¾s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Con Edis 3½s 48	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
9 Con Edis 3½s '58	107¾	107½	107¾
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	107½	107	107
4 Cono Oil cv 3½s '51	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
1 Consol n Coal 5s '50	52	52	52
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109½	109½	109½
5 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
13 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105⅛	105	105⅛
15 Container 5s '43	100	100	100
15 Continent Oil 2¾s'48	100¼	100	100¼
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	36¾	36¾	36¾
3 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	110	110	110
42 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	69¼	68½	69
3 D & R G 4s '36	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 D & R G West 5s '55	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
6 D & R G West 5s '78	8½	8½	8½
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
2 Det Ed 4s '65	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	111½	111½	111½
5 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
1 Elk Jol&E 5s '41	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
11 Erie rfg 5s '67	12⅜	12	12
4 Erie rfg 5s'75	12	12	12
2 Erie 1st 4s'96	47½	47½	47½
8 Erie gen lien 4s'96	22⅛	22	22⅛
4 Erie cv 4s'53 A	19	18½	18½
4 Erie Gene 6s'57	45½	45½	45½
3 Firestne T&R 3½s'48	104	104	104
18 Fla E Cst 5s'74	8	7⅞	7⅞
2 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1 Francis Sug 6s'56	41½	41½	41½
5 Gen Am Inc 5s'52	104	103⅞	104
30 Gen M Accept 3s'46	104½	104⅜	104¼
9 Gen M Accpt 3¼s'56	106½	106½	106½
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	69¼	69	69
19 Goodrich 4½s'56	100½	100¼	100½
1 Goodrich 6s'45	102	102	102
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
2 Gt Nor 5s'73	83	83	83
2 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	88¾	88¾	88¾
51 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	102⅞	102	102¼
33 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	93½	92½	92½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	81	81	81
1 Gulf M&N 5s'50	78	78	78
3 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101½	101½	101½
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33¾	33¼	33¾
13 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	51½	51	51
4 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	15¼	15	15¼
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	112	112	112
6 Ill Cen 4s '52	61¼	61	61
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	59½	59½	59½
19 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	53⅞	54½	54¾
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	69¼	69¼	69¼
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	59	58½	58½
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Inland Stl Ry 3½s '86	108½	108¼	108¼
4 Interb R Tr 7s '52	66	66	66
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	67½	67½	67½
1 Int Afric 5s '42 st	102½	102½	102½
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	3	2¾	2¾
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15	15	15
15 Int Hydro Elec 6s '44	86½	86½	86½
4 Int Paper 5s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	94¾	94½	94¾
8 Int T&T 4½s'52	71¾	71¼	71¼
49 Int T&T 5s '55	75¼	75	75⅛
10 Iowa Elec rfg 4s '51	3¼	3	3¼
7 K C South 5s '50	70½	70	70
3 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Keith (BF) 6s '46	100	100	100
1 KingsCoEl&P 6s '97	166¼	166¼	166¼
5 Kingsb Co Elev 4s '49	87½	87½	87½
30 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅝	102⅜	102½
4 Kresge Found 4s '45	105	105	105
3 Kresge Found 3½s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 acGas 6s '52A	50	50	50
3 LaG Gas 5½s '53	57¼	56¾	56¾
21 Lautaro Nit inc '75	27⅜	26½	27
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	64	63¾	63¾
2 Leh Val HTermB5s'54	54½	54¼	54¼
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	22½	22½	22½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
3 Leh Val 4s' 2003 asd	20	20	20
15 Lex & East 5s'65	115¾	115½	115½
1 Liggett & M 7s'44	128¾	128¾	128¾
7 Loews 3½s'46	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
14 Line Star Gas 3½s'53	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
9 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	88	87	87⅞
3 Louis & N un 4s'40	101	100⅞	101
9 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85½	85½	85½
5 LouN Atl K&C 4'55	105¾	105¾	105
1 LouN So Jt M 4s'52	76	76	76
1 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	110	110	110
5 Maine Cen 4½s'60	50	50	50
6 Manhat Ry 4s'90	35	35	35
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
5 Man RR So L 4s'39	101¼	101	101
1 McCrory Strs 5s'51	106½	106½	106½
1 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104¼	104¼	104½
2 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	14⅜	14½	14⅜
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	68¼	68¼	68¼
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8	8	8
29 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8⅛	7¾	8⅛
12 Mo-Ill 5s '59	55¼	55	55¼
21 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	33⅞	32½	32½
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	14	14	14
4 M-K-T 4½s '78	31⅝	31	31⅜
24 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	47⅞	47	47
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19	19	19
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	18¾	18¾
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5	5	5
1 Mob&Oh 5s '38	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
3 Mob&O 4½s '77	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
13 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
9 Mor & Essex 3s '55	53¼	53	53
15 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	49	48½	48½
2 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	54¾	54¾	54¾
25 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104⅞	104⅝	104¾
2 Natl Steel 4s '65	106¾	106⅝	106¾
3 New Eng T&T5s '52	127¼	127¼	127¼
5 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
2 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	109	109	109
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	104½	104	104
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	59¼	58	59¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 NY G El H&P 4s '49	117¼	117⅛	117¼
14 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	16½	16¼	16¼
3 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	24	24	24
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	14	14	14
10 NYNH&H 4s 56	13¾	13	13¾
10 NYNH&H 3½s 47	13¾	13¼	13¾
26 NYNH&H 3½s 54	14	13¼	14
35 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	14¼	13	14¼
1 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 NY&Q ns E&P 3½s'65	110½	110½	110½
36 NYC rfg 3s 2013	68¼	67⅝	68¼
30 NYC 4½s 2013 A	61½	61	61½
1 NYC cn 4s '98	73	73	73
14 NYC 3¾s'46	82⅛	82	82⅛
29 NYC cv 3¾s '52	76	75½	76
19 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	61½	60¾	61½
7 NYC&HR 4s '42	85⅞	85¼	85¼
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83¾	83½	83½
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	68½	68½	68½
32 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	70¾	70	70⅛
82 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	58¼	57½	58¼
22 NY&R Gas 6s'51A	103½	103½	103½
39 NY Steam 3½s'63	105	105	105
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	100½	100½	100½
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	72¾	72½	72¾
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	64	63¼	63¾
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	84½	84½	84½
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	53⅜	52⅝	53
17 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104¾	104½	104½
5 Okla Ga&E 4½s'46	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113½	113½	113½
3 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116½	116½	116½
15 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	110⅞	110½	110⅞
2 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112⅜	112½	112½
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
1 ParmPor 5½s '44	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 Pen Co 3½s'44 D	101¼	101¼	101¼
11 Pen Co 4s '63	102	101⅝	102
2 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	99	98¾	99
36 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	105½	105¼	105½
7 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106⅞	106½	106⅞
7 Pen RR 4½s '60	118¼	118¼	118¼
32 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100	99⅝	100
9 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90	89¾	89¾
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	93¼	93⅛	93¼
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	93⅛	93	93
8 Pen RR 4s '48	115	112⅞	113
12 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89⅞	89½	89½
66 Pen RR 3¼s '52	90⅛	89¾	90
11 Pere Marq 5s '56	75	75	75
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	114	114	114
8 Phila Co 5s '67	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
5 Phil Elec 3½s'67	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
1 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	13¼	13¼	13¼
43 Philippine Ry 4s'37	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Phillips Pet 3s '48	111½	110¾	111½
1 PCC & SL 5s '70A	106	106	106
7 PCC & StL 4½s'77	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	50⅝	50½	50½
10 Port Gen E 4½s'60	73⅜	72½	73
13 Port Gen E 4½s'60	73¾	72½	73
24 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	15	14¾	15
1 Pressed Stl C 5s'51	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
5 Purity Bak 5s'48	100½	100½	100½
8 Ready 4½s'97 B	80	80	80
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	61¼	61	61
1 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Republic Stl 5½s'54	106¼	106	106¼
7 Republic Stl 4½s'61	94⅛	93⅞	94
2 Republic Stl 4½s'56	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
4 Rio Gr June 5s'39	46	46	46
7 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	38½	38¼	38¼
2 Roch G&E 5s'62 E	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Saguenay Pw 4¼s'66	106¾	106½	106⅞
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
12 StL S F 4s'50 A	41½	41½	41½
5 St L SW rfg 5s'90	14½	14½	14½
5 St L SW 1st 4s'89	63½	63½	63½
1 StPM&M Pac 4s'40	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 San Ant Pb Svc 4s'63	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14¼	14¼	14¼
6 Sea AL rfd 4s '59	53½	53½	53½
17 Shell Un 3½s'51	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
2 Silesian-Am 7s'41	81½	81½	81½
2 Simmons cv 4s'52	99½	99½	99½
4 Socony Vac O 3½s'50	107½	107½	107½
7 Sou Kraft 4¼s'36	95	95	95
6 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	104½	104½	104½
7 Sou Pac 4½s'68	57½	57⅛	57⅛
5 Sou Pac 4½s'81	56	55⅝	55⅞
25 Sou Pac 4½s'69	56⅜	56	56
17 So Pac rfg 4s '55	71¼	70¾	70¾
5 So Pac cfd 4s'49	57	57	57
3 So Pac 3½s'46	67	67	67
3 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	59	59	59
9 So Pac SFTer 4s'50	93	92½	93
12 South Ry 6½s'56	77¾	77½	77½
5 South Ry gen 6s'56	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
55 South Ry 5s'56 94	90½	90	90
25 South Ry gen 4s'56	60	59½	60
10 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	106⅝	106½	106½
1 Spokane Int 5s'55	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
3 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	105⅞	105⅜	105⅞
6 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	104⅝	104½	104½
2 Studebaker cv 6s '45	85¼	85¼	85¼
4 Tenn El Pwr 5s '47 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 T RR A St L 4s '53	107	107	107
11 Tex Corp 3½s'51	107	106¾	106⅞
1 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 Tex&Pac 5s '77 B	88⅝	88½	88½
18 Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	88¾	88½	88½
30 Tex&Pac 5s '80 D	88¾	88¼	88¼
11 Third Ave aj 5s'60	11⅛	11	11
1 Third Ave 4s'60	45½	45½	45½
1 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	110	110	110
1 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s'52	108¼	108¼	108¼
16 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
13 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108½	108½	108½
6 Un Pac 3½s '71	99	99	99
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	99	99	99
9 Unit Drug 5s '53	78½	78	78½
9 US Steel 3¼s'48	106	106	106
15 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98¾	98⅛	98¾
13 Ut

Peace Is in Hands of People If They Insist, Dr. Butler Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—The world-wide fear of war is caused by a breakdown of public morality and lack of courage by people everywhere to insist that their governments act in constructive fashion to remove the causes of war, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, declared in his report of the Division of Intercourse and Education presented to the Endowment's trustees today.

"There is but one way to establish peace, and that is to bring about a situation in which public opinion will require governments not only to talk for peace, but to act for peace," Dr. Butler says. "Nothing else is of avail."

Dr. Butler voices the hope that the reciprocal trade agreements the United States has signed with the United Kingdom and Canada will greatly increase the total volume of trade of the United Kingdom and Canada with the United States and thus contribute definitely to friendly interdependence and co-operation.

The work of the Endowment has been carried during the past year into organizations not hitherto reached, prepared literature for each group has been distributed and much field work, including special activity through existing institutes whose programs have expanded to the point where they have become year-round centers of education, has been done.

The Middle West and the Pacific Coast have been the areas most intensively covered by the field work of the endowment, Dr. Butler disclosed.

The Endowment gave $6,000 to the American Committee for Relief in Czecho-Slovakia, which has undertaken to raise $100,000 to aid the men, women and children forced to leave the Sudeten area, the report says.

In commenting on the work of the International Relations Clubs of the Endowment, Dr. Butler declared there never has been a time when balanced and intelligent understanding of international affairs was so greatly needed as it is at present.

"To the international chaos of today, prejudice and denunciation offer no solution nor do crusading movements of protest," he says. "Clear thinking and the development of a background upon which to judge and act are essential. Recognizing this, the members of the International Relations Clubs, so far as is humanly possible, carry on their discussions upon an objective and constructive basis. That is the purpose for which they were organized over 20 years ago and the purpose to which they have consistently adhered."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Kogarah (auspices Sixth Church, Sydney): Masonic Hall, Montgomery Street 8 p. m., May 2.

Sydney (First Church): Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 1.

England

Cheshire

Wallasey: Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 27.

Lancashire

Oldham: Grovenor Super Cinema, Union Street, 3 p. m., March 26.

London

London (Ninth Church): Bermondsey Town Hall, Spa Road, S. E. 16, 8:30 p. m., March 30.

Norfolk

King's Lynn: Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 30.

Shropshire

Oswestry: Victoria Rooms, 7:30 p. m., March 27.

Surrey

Kingston-on-Thames: Penrhyn Road Baths Hall, 8 p. m., March 28.

Sussex

Hove: Hove Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 31.

Yorkshire

Scarborough: Odeon Theater, 3 p. m., March 26.

Wales

Glamorganshire

Swansea: St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, St. Halens Road, 8 p. m., March 28.

Germany

Elbing: Kirchengebäude, Georgendamm 14, 8 p. m., March 28.

Latvia

Riga (Second Church): Upper Hall, Latviešu biedriba, Merkela iela 13, 3:30 p. m., March 26. In German. Latvian translation read at 5 p. m.

South Africa

Natal

Pietermaritzburg: Town Hall, Church Street and Commercial Road, 8 p. m., May 5.

Orange Free State

Bloemfontein: Clarendon Hall, De Villiers Street, 8:15 p. m., April 20.

Transvaal

Pretoria (First Church): New City Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 13, and 3:30 p. m., April 16.

Rustenburg: Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., April 30.

United States

California

Carmel: Sunset School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 19.

Covina: Covina Union High School, 3 p. m., March 19.

Davis: Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 20.

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., March 21.

Grass Valley: American Legion Building, South Auburn Street, 8 p. m., March 21.

Los Altos: Los Altos Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 19.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 423 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., March 24. Radiocast Station KFWB. 1250 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., March 25.

Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, 5352 South Deane Avenue, corner Fifty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., March 23.

Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., March 21.

National City: Junior High School Auditorium, Sixteenth Street and D Avenue, 3 p. m., March 19.

San Diego (First Church): Russ High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 20.

San Francisco (joint lecture): Dreamland Auditorium, Steiner and Post Streets, 8 p. m., March 23

Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, 120 East Valerio Street, 8 p. m., March 21.

Santa Paula: Universalist Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., March 23.

Whittier: Bailey School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 24

Connecticut

Hartford (joint lecture): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 23.

Florida

Bradenton: Woman's Club Auditorium, evening, March 23.

Orlando: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 21.

Illinois

Alton: Franklin Lodge Number 25, 8 p. m., March 23.

Charleston: Main Auditorium, Teachers College, Sixth and Lincoln Streets, 3 p. m., March 19.

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., March 20.

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., March 21.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., March 24.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue at Paulina Street, 8 p. m., March 24.

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, Central Avenue at Fulton Street, 8 p. m., March 23.

Chicago (joint lecture): Civic Opera House, 20 North Wacker Drive, 12:10 p. m., March 21.

Decatur: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., March 21.

Salem: Masonic Temple, 304 South Broadway, 3 p. m., March 19.

Streator: Woman's Club Building, 305 East Lickory Street, 8 p. m., March 20.

Indiana

Auburn: Court House Assembly Room, 8 p. m., March 21.

Chesterton (Society, Chesterton and Porter): Westchester High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 19.

New Albany: Senior High School Auditorium, Locust and Vincennes Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 21.

Iowa

Sheldon: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 19.

Kansas

Winfield: Richardson Hall, Southwestern College, 3:15 p. m. March 19.

Kentucky

Newport: Newport High School Auditorium, Eighth and Columbia Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 20.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):

Revere: City Hall, Broadway, 3:30 p. m., March 19.

Roslindale: Unitarian Parish House, 850 South Street, 8 p. m., March 20.

Watertown: Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., March 21.

Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., March 23 and 24.

Dorchester: Dorchester Woman's Club, 38 Centre Street, 3:30 p. m., March 26.

Cambridge (Organization at Harvard University): Phillips Brooks House, 8 p. m., March 23.

Mississippi

Laurel: Young Women's Christian Association, 8 p. m., March 21.

Missouri

St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 24.

New York

Baldwin: High School Auditorium, Pershing Boulevard, 8:30 p. m., March 23.

East Aurora: The First Presbyterian Church 8:15 p. m., March 24.

New York (Tenth Church): Loew's Sheridan Theater, Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, 10:30 a. m., March 25.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Ohio

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., March 22.

Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, Denison Avenue and West Ninety-eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 24.

Fostoria: High School Auditorium, Perry and High Streets, 8 p. m., March 23.

Galion: Senior High School Auditorium, Union and Church Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Middletown: High School Auditorium, Baltimore Street, 3:15 p. m., March 19.

Pennsylvania

Bellevue: Bellevue Theater, 3:15 p. m., March 19.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m. March 24.

South Carolina

Darlington: Liberty Theater, 4 p. m., March 19

South Dakota

Brookings: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 20.

Watertown: Church Edifice, Maple Street and First Avenue S. E., 8 p. m., March 21.

Tennessee

Jackson: City Hall, 8 p. m., March 20.

Texas

Houston (First Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 21

Virginia

Hampton: Auditorium, Hampton High School, 3:30 p. m., March 19.

Norfolk: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 21.

Pulaski: Pulaski Theater, 3 p. m., March 19.

West Virginia

Morgantown: Commencement Hall, West Virginia University, 8:15 p. m., March 23.

Wheeling: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, March 19, April 2, 16; May 7, 21, also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m. on 15.13 and 21.46mc; at 7 p. m., on 6.04 and 11.73mc, April 2, May 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 2, May 7.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30.

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on March 19, April 16, May 21.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, 1000kc, March 19, 26.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 2, May 7.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on March 19, 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28.

Pacific States

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 19, 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on April 2, May 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on March 19, 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21, 28.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on March 19, 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28.

Finders Keepers? Oregon Says—No!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—"Finders keepers, losers weepers" may be an adage, but it is not the law. Such was the ruling made by an Oregon court relative to articles and money that might be found. The ruling recited from Oregon's territorial laws of 1854 as authority.

The 84-year-old statute decrees that if a person finds money or valuables of less than $15, he must file notices with the county clerk and in a public place. If the sum amounts to more than $15, in addition to the county clerk, notices must be placed in a newspaper.

Such money or valuables involved cannot be used or disposed of for a period of one year. If, at the end of that time, no one has claimed the lost materials, half is to go to the county, while the finder retains the remaining half. Should the finder fail to file the required notices he can be sued by the owner and be held doubly liable.

The ruling was handed down in a case involving a sum of money that had been found under a log. It was less than $15.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD—12 acres high land overlooking bay; wonderful view; 3 minutes to beach; macadam road, electricity available. J. P. O'DWYER. East Dennis, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES FOR SALE

ANTIQUES—Old houses, paneling, wide pine boards; by appointment. SCOTTS, 19 N. Main St., Manchester, N. H.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by M. L. Burgess, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONIOUS home for those needing care. MRS. FLORENCE COOK, 21 Powell Avenue, Nashua, N. H. Tel. 1823-W.

RETARDED Girls' "Schoolhome," near Buffalo, all year, speech, crafts. Mrs. Helen Badgley Moller, M.A., Director, Port Dalhousie, Ontario.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR SOLID SILVER WARE brings higher prices than ever! Our estimate your assurance of highest price! DANIEL SEIDLER & SONS, Inc., 39 Cornhill, Boston. (For call by Represenative, CAP. 0037.)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VERY fine old French violin, case and bow for sale, reasonable; beautiful tone. 2813 38th Street, Washington, D. C. Em 3782.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office part time; 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Telephone Mu 2-8389 or Shore Road 8-6114.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MONTREAL, Drummond Street—Bright room, suit business person; semi-private bath; breakfast; evening dinner; exclusive apt. BE. 3874.

ROOMS TO LET

TORONTO, Ont.—Duplex; five bright, good-sized rooms, also sun room, nicely decorated; hardwood, refrigeration, stove. Browning Ave. Gerard 6290.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1332 Farragut St., N. W.—Two bright communicating rooms in refined home. GEorgia 7130.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1621 Belmont Rd., N. W. (Near 18th and Col. Rd.)—Comfortable room for 1 or 2. Adams 4574.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street, N.W.—Desirable double room and single room; well furnished, and cared for; dinners if desired; light breakfast included.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 784½ W. Hollis St., Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG lady, recent graduate of Pennsylvania School of Horticulture, desires position with landscape architect, nursery or private estate; strong, able, willing, personable, meets public; lives near N. Y. C., but will travel anywhere; majored landscape design, floriculture, floristry. KOENIG, Franklin Ave., Hasbrouck Hts., N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

STENOGRAPHY—Private lessons hourly; 100 words per minute in 2 months. MISS HALE, 149 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-7566.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston Street, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 9 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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907 15th St., N. W. Room 403
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Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

505½ Eleventh N. W. (Near E)
LEWIS WATCH SHOP
Agency Elgin, Hamilton, Longines
Factory-Trained Watchmaker in Charge of Repairs
NA. 9175

Phone COlumbia 0661-2
NEW WAY DRY CLEANING CO. INC
INDIVIDUALIZED CLEANING
Office and Plant, 1773 Columbia Road, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Tennessee Group Seeks to Place Curb on Billboards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Even Tennessee sign merchants are banding together to eliminate ugly and traffic-dangerous billboards.

The Tennessee Sign Association has just been organized, to function as a chapter of the National Sign Association, Ed Hicks of Knoxville, a national Vice-President, is a leader in the organization.

"Our aim is the promotion of highest standards of business ethics and practices," said Mr. Hicks.

"We will work for the elimination of billboards and other signs that are unlovely in themselves and those that obstruct roadside view of the countryside or obstruct drivers' vision so as to be hazardous.

"We believe that such signs posted by any irresponsible person who comes along costs more in good will of the public than it could help business."

Road Signs Curbed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Harold J. Neals, Director of the Division of Outdoor Advertising; said his Department had received 100 per cent co-operation in eliminating unnecessary roadside signs on Virginia's highways. "We have received word from many advertisers and sign owners offering to co-operate in eliminating the unsightly signs."

First Emeralds in U. S. Are Reported in Nevada

RENO, Nev. (AP)—The Mackay School of Mines at the University of Nevada reported March 11 genuine emeralds had been found in a mine near Rye Patch, Nev.

The University Museum displayed a large slab of pegmatite showing parts of three emerald inclusions. Dr. William Foshag, Curator of Geology and Mineralogy at the Smithsonian Institution, said the specimens contained genuine emeralds. As far as is known, these are the only genuine emeralds found in the United States.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

UPHOLSTERING
SLIP COVERS
Furniture Repairing and Refinishing
Reasonable
ALL WORK GUARANTEED. TERMS
WILLIAM S. JENNINGS
929 Decatur St., N. W. GEorgia 6929

KAY MORARRE
Complete Beauty Service
GEORGIA 6034 805 KENNEDY ST. N. W.

MAINE

AUBURN

Lincoln Zephyr V-12 Ford
NEW and *USED* CARS
General Repairs
Gulf Gas
AUBURN MOTOR SALES

CONANT'S CANDIES
Special Boxes for Easter
Chocolates 50c to $1.00
Molasses Kisses 45c—Butter-Nut Krunch 40c
327 Court St., Auburn Tel. 863

CLEANERS DYERS
BAIN'S
We Call and Deliver
11 Chestnut St. Tel. 1624

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

Good things to eat at all hours
Jonason's
RESTAURANT
Home-made ice cream—candies
11 Main Street Bangor, Maine

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
Specializing in Sea Food and Steaks
ALWAYS OPEN
177 Main Street Lewiston

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5547 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit our plant
364 Forest Ave.
Portland Maine

Frothy Lingerie
Pert, crisp, winsome—it leads one back to one of the prettiest fashions of the century. Buy it on dresses; or in crisp blouses and neckwear at
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

Watches
New and Beautiful Styles
Reliability Guaranteed
An Absolutely Dependable Watch for Man or Woman as Low as 25.00
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
As Advertised in Vogue
Sold Exclusively in Portland by
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
539 Congress Street Portland, Me.

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2341 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

Loring, Short & Harmon
are featuring as a special
a Bible for 69c
474 Congress St., Portland, Maine

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store 41 Washington St
The Gifford Store 61 South St
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St

The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated
THE NEW SPRING HATS
by STETSON
Are Arriving Daily
BROWN & BATCHELDER
50 NORTH MAIN STREET

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
Super SHELL
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

New Lingerie
presents the
"Victorian"
in its most romantic spirit!
HARRY G. EMMONS

So many things to be cleaned!
Send draperies, rugs, etc., to us for spring cleaning.
PHONE 404
Capital Cleaners
109 N. Main Street

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

Clearance Sale of Libby Safe-Edge Glass
2 for 25c
R. H. TIPPET
10 WARREN STREET

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Standard Plumbing
American Radiator Heaters
Master Kraft Oil Burners
NELSON DANE
53 South Street Tel. 1046

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

McLane & Taylor
Custom Furriers
Only Cold Storage Vaults in Manchester
Repairing, Restyling and Relining by Expert Furriers
624 Willow St. Phone 1480

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

THE EASTER PARADE
Like a lovely painting are the new prints in their soft yet colorful patterns. Or if your choice is a beautiful sheer frock you will find one to your liking among the new Easter gowns now being shown by
MISS LILI CHARTIER
50 HANOVER STREET

GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
RANGE and FUEL OILS
"Cheerful Service"
PURITAN OIL CO.
Manchester and Pine Sts. Tel. 1784

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

For Friday's Dish
Use
NEWTON'S FISH
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Just as Bab-O lessens your work, so a phone call to Steele's will save you much time from "shopping around" and will bring quality food to you promptly. Many other Monitor nationally advertised products.
Steele's Service Store
296 Phones 4567 815 Chestnut St.

Mrs. Edna B. Sargent
BEAUTY PARLOR
Permanents
Have One Now
and dress your hair in one of the flattering new styles
446 Hall Street Phone 3726-W

Artistic Finger Waves
Permanents—We use the best materials—which is the best for you.
Quaker Stockings are so sheer and lovely and only 79c to $1.
BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
86 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 2311

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

NASHUA

New Spring Merchandise
Specializing in
COATS — SUITS — DRESSES
UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY
The Smart Shop
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
Holiday Specials
35 East Hollis St. Tel. 950

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

HENRY G. MINSENBERGER
Shoes Hosiery Handbags
NEWPORT RHODE ISLAND

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
ELIZABETH ARDEN SALON
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Bellevue Avenue

PROVIDENCE

BON TON
New Spring
MILLINERY

Hats Remodeled and Blocked
EMILY A. TRACY
3 ARCADE BLDG., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Red Cross Shoes
New Spring Styles
$6.50
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32 Street

NORFOLK

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Fashions for Now and Easter
Wearables for the young miss, for women who would keep young, and for matrons. Accessories to complete the ensemble.

—WRIGHT—
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK $5.00 $6.00
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

ROANOKE

For Fine Stationery Books and Greeting Cards
CALDWELL SITES CO.
105 S. Jefferson Street

Clover
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Charleston, Huntington, Pt. Pleasant
Ripley, Clendenin, Fairmount
Clarksburg, Morgantown, West Union
Beckley
Spencer, Grafton, Logan

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
Meats and Produce
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
236 MILFORD ST. Phone 74, 75, 76, 77

Square Deal Shoe Shop
PATSY NASH, *Proprietor*
Best of Workmanship
Prices Reasonable
We Call For and Deliver
PHONE 2661

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"If It's Quality — Try the Empire"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Services"
Phones 600—601—602—603

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Introductory Offer!
Starlight Pattern in Stradford Plate sectional silverware. Regular $1.50 cold meat fork 29c—complete service for eight, $29.95.

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

HUNTINGTON

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Av.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9100
1041 16th St.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"STYLECREST"
The choice of men who prefer the smartest in Fine Clothing
"STYLECREST" SUITS AND SHIRTS
Hudson's Bay Company.

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
STERLING SHOES LTD.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST
Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412—L 1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A 8th Avenue West

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Real Estate
Insurance Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

NIPPON SILKS CO.
Dress Goods, Silk Hosiery, Lingerie and Novelties
10075 JASPER AVENUE

Hudson's Bay Company
Shop for Spring . . . at Edmonton's favorite department store . . . the "Bay."

You Can Always Rely On What You Buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Home Builder and General Contractor
R. H. RAE
11504 97th Street Phone 72785

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The "Bay" has an exciting new selection of
CARTWRIGHT DRESSES
Exclusive to the "Bay" in Winnipeg
Only 15.75
Dresses, Third Floor
Hudson's Bay Company

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, Ltd.

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 42 877
EST. 1921 C. F. L. 4

Flowers Properly Delivered
The Rosery LTD.
Est. 1905 Phone 21305
MAUDE DAGG McCREERY, Manager
427 PORTAGE AVENUE

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-In-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New LOW PRICES on
WATERLILY DUSTING POWDER
by
Helena Rubinstein
1.25 and 1.65
at ROBINSON'S
Hamilton's Department Store

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

RCA-VICTOR
RADIOS, RECORDS AND RECORD PLAYER
BERT RYMAL
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
116 King St., E. 2-3566

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cairncross & Lawrence *Limited*
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
B. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

COLOUR . . .
Is Fashion News This Spring!
Up-to-the-Minute Accessories in All the New Shades
STREET FLOOR
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Kitchener, Brantford, Guelph, North Bay, Toronto, St. Catharines, Chatham, Woodstock, Sudbury, Hamilton, Stratford, Elmira, Cayuga, Windsor, Peterborough, Sarnia, Lucknow, Cargill

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Sations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call
2-5741
for Regular or Special Delivery of
Milk Cream Butter Eggs Chocolate Drink
Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Dairy Products of Quality

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing SUPERTEST Washing

EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel —of distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
2-1775

MacDONALD TIRE SHOP
ED PEETAPIECE
Tires and Tubes
Batteries and Service
Heaters
2-9644 248 Albert St.
901 BANK STREET 7-0640 82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472

Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

English Dinnerware
Spode. Wedgwood. Coalport. Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

ONTARIO

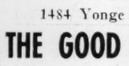
OTTAWA
(Continued)

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6008

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574
Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

A. J. STONE
HAIRDRESSING

Permanent Waving
(with or without machines)
HAIR STYLING
By MR. STONE
1465 Yonge St. (at St. Clair)
HY 0404

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated "Badge of Merit" MILK
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg *Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

THE GOOD COMPANIONS
Entertainment
Odd Fellows Temple
229 College St., just East of Spadina Avenue
Tuesday, March 21st, 1939
8:30 P. M.
25 Cents

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

City Wide Delivery
7 Direct Phones MI. 4691
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

SMART MODELS
Marian Dodds
DRESS SHOP
692 Bay Street WA. 7718

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

SELBY'S *Shoes for Ladies*
PACKARD and HULBUT *for Children*
STRIDER and INVICTUS *for Men*

JOHNSON'S
278 Eglinton W. (Opp. Highbourne) HU 3882

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5003

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

12 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

FRANCIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Call and Deliver
Mail orders given prompt attention
1557 Kingston Road HOward 3743

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN
Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

REVITALIZED DRY CLEANING
The last word in fine Drycleaning at prices that are very moderate. Hand pressing takes care of every detail.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

WINDSOR

WESTINGHOUSE
Radios—Refrigerators
Ranges
Furnish Your Home at
Baum & Brody LIMITED
Chatham at Perry Street

Since 1910
The Choice of Particular People
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Cleaners of Distinction
464 Crawford Ave. Dial 3-2456

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

We Solicit Enquiries
JAY WOLFE INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

THRIFT-STOP SHOP STORES LIMITED

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED
*DOllard 4601

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Dorothy Mc Farlane
Coats and Gowns
MADE TO MEASURE
768 Sherbrooke St. W. Phone LA. 2749

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

H. Baron
Antiques
Hook Rugs, Silver, Sheffield Plate, Fine Furniture
Galleries: 2015 Peel Street Montreal

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
H. OATES, Mgr.
Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-date Electrical Store
1816 Scarth Street Regina

VOGUE Beauty Shop
A. S. ANDREE, Mgr.
1836 Scarth Street
Opp. Post Office
Phone 6771

SASKATOON

O. K. Economy
Purveyors of
FINE FOODS
Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . ., BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENT WANTED with connection amongst steam users in the United Kingdom to sell excellent feed water specific; Christian Scientist preferred. WILSON, Tetley Works, Bolton Lane, Bradford.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments

GOOD COMPANIONS—A house where young people are free and happy; passing guests welcomed; moderate. Miss Bannister, 30 Orgett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Pdd. 3359.

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All branches of Dancing:
Specialising in Children's and School Classes.
Write Box M-2312 - BCM/CSM, London
or telephone Park 7852

ELOCUTION

PUBLIC speaking taught simply, original speeches prepared for all occasions in a few hours, brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, Speakers' Academy, 7, Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. Mayfair 3163.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SERVISS AND PARTNERS
give keen and sympathetic attention to all enquiries for SECRETARIAL and OFFICE STAFF, DOMESTIC SERVANTS, ETC. 177 Regent St., London, W. 1. REGent 4465.

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Sunbonnet Sue

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Explained

Senior: "What made you borrow my best socks?"

Roommate: "I don't know—I must have been wool gathering."

Keeping Lent

Mr. Lucker had unexpectedly come face to face with Mr. Putting, from whom he had frequently borrowed money.

"Er—aw—what was the denomination of the bill you lent me?" he asked nervously.

"Episcopalian, I guess," responded Mr. Putting. "At any rate, it keeps Lent very well."

The Real Thing

A country gentleman who owned a farm, but lived in the city and only occasionally spent his week ends on the farm, asked one of his neighbors: "Did you know T. C. Paintis sold the picture that he painted on your farm?"

The farmer made no reply to this; and then the country gentleman told him the price Mr. Paintis got for the canvas.

"I just wish I had known the fellow liked the place well enough to pay that for a picture of it," remarked the farmer. "I'd sold him the farm for $200 less than that!"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Upsetting the World

In a famous passage in the book of Acts, the Jews of Thessalonica announce that Paul and his friends have, as the Authorized Version expresses it, "turned the world upside down" (Acts 17:6).

Here, as in so many other instances, scholars are aided in their attempts to grasp the exact meaning and idiom of the passage by a careful examination of fragments of nonliterary papyri, dating from about the same period. Thus in an early papyrus letter, the writer, a boy at school, admits that because of his many scrapes, his mother has said to a friend, "He upsets me"; and it is of interest to note that the verb translated "upset" is the same as that rendered "turned . . . upside down" in Acts 17:6.

Greek dictionaries show that the word is colloquial, rather than literary, but it well expressed the meaning which Paul's opponents evidently meant to convey; for his success as a Christian preacher must indeed have proved upsetting to the adherents of the Jewish religion. (Cf. Milligan: "Here and There Among the Papyri": p. 77.)

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Arterial roads, 100 feet below the surface of the present overcrowded streets, have been advocated as the solution to the present traffic problem. The tunnels are held to be cheaper than widening streets, and they would prove useful as air raid shelters. Mr. John Murray, adviser to the Commissioners of Crown Lands on underground railways, proposed the idea

2 Italy: 11 cents an hour was the average wage for Italian industrial workers in 1938, the last period for which government figures are available. The boost in wages is believed intended to meet higher living costs, and to lift the morale of the country.

3. Col. Edwin M. Watson, the President's military aide.

4. Sweden: a Committee of Experts set up by the Government in 1935 recently upheld the right of wives to have jobs outside the home, and went so far as to advocate the wisdom of their doing so.

5. Secretary of Commerce Hopkins predicts an increase of $6,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000 in national income during the current year.

6. According to Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul-General at San Francisco, Herr Hitler's successor already has been chosen.

7 The Spanish Republican warships steamed into the North African naval base at Bizerte, Tupisia, to surrender to neutral France.

8. Great Britain: two British banks have contributed $5,000,000 to a $10,000,000 currency stabilization fund.

9. The cruiser was theoretically "sunk," according to Admiral Leahy, during the recent naval maneuvers.

10. Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax announced that British warships had been instructed to retaliate against any submarine attacks on British vessels.

11. By means of an expansive trade agreement with Brazil. By this new agreement Brazil will free its exchange market for commercial transactions in order to permit free and unrestricted entry of American goods into Brazil. Brazil will encourage the co-operation of American citizens in the development of Brazilian resources. The United States will give to Brazil an open line of credit through the Export-Import Bank and through the same agency extend acceptance credits to American exports of goods to Brazil. Acceptance credits in the amount of $10,200,000 have been placed at the disposal of Brazil on a two-year basis.

12. In the fiscal battle between the Chinese Government dollar and the Japanese sponsored Federal Reserve banknotes. The outcome of the test will determine whether Japan will be enabled to clinch economic domination of North China. Japan has prohibited the circulation of the Chinese dollar in this area.

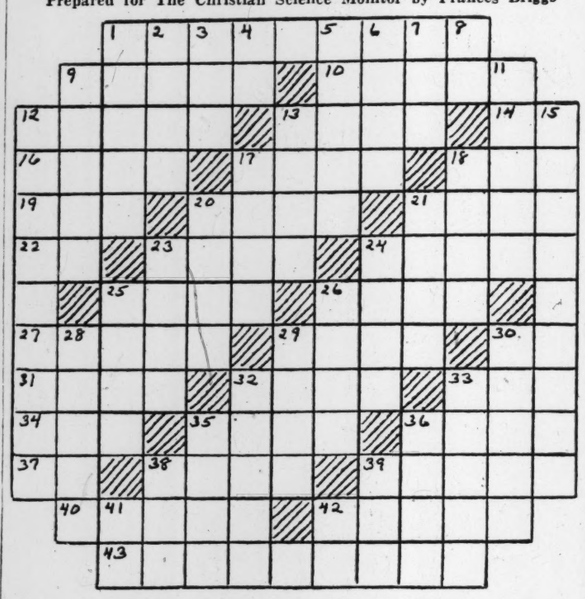
13. Britain intends to sound out the major powers on a move to halt the present tremendous arms race.

14. Two big milk companies were charged before the Federal Monopoly Committee with maintaining artificially high prices of milk over the United States at the expense of "babies and children" on one side, and of "three million farmers" on the other. The two big milk distributors were identified as the Borden Company and the National Dairy Products Corporation.

15. The tide of business optimism is rising as President Roosevelt weighs specific proposals for easing the tax burden on industry in an attempt to hasten recovery. Congress, the Treasury, and Harry L. Hopkins are agreed on an approach to the forthcoming tax bill which will be satisfactory to business.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What city, destroyed by Titus A. D. 70, was later rebuilt?
9—What solid has six equal square sides (pl.)?
10—Who captured 1 Across and made it his capital?
12—What king of Edom won a great victory over Midianites?
13—Quantity contained in a box is what?
14—Right (abbr.).
16—Who was a son of Joktan?
17—What are engines of war used for butting?
18—What is one of insects mentioned in Bible?
19—What prefix means "amiss"?
20—What are small beds?
21—What plant was grown extensively in Bible times?
22—What is half an em?
23—What are doubled-back edges on sheet-metal ware?
24—Petrarch wrote of whom in his sonnets?
25—What month was subject of a James Russell Lowell poem?
26—How did Milton describe the primrose?
27—What Canadian river flows from Rice Lake to Bay of Quinte?
29—What is frozen rain?
30—What is a dry measure of 8 quarts (abbr.)?
31—If you were in Rochester, N. Y., in what direction would you travel to reach Utica?
32—A young salmon is called what?
33—What is singular of "pease"?
34—What is an administrative territorial division in Denmark?
35—What is a leaf of palmyra palm, used in India for writing?
36—What State is north of Iowa (abbr.)?
37—What prefix denotes "separation"?
38—What thrush is found on island of Hawaii?
39—Goldbird is a variety of what plant?
40—Who was a famous Irish insurrectionist?
42—Going to Jerusalem might be played at what?
43—State of David at Florence is by what Italian sculptor?

Down

1—Who was the Galilean who led a revolt?
2—Who was a son of Shobal?
3—What color is the Oriental poppy?
4—You and me.
5—What English poet wrote "Nearer My God to Thee"?
6—A young woman is often called what?
7—What is period immediately preceding some important event?
8—What is third note of diatonic scale?
9—What is a berth in a ship?
11—How might a poet write "dreary"?
12—What is a city of Dade County, Florida?
13—What animals would you associate with Kilkenny?
15—What city is partly in Arkansas, partly in Texas?
17—The Corso is a famous street of what city?
18—What color is the fringed gentian?
20—What copper coin would you spend in U. S.?
21—When does the fringed gentian bloom?
23—Nimrod liked to do what?
24—What is the den of a wild animal?
25—A sportive trick is what?
26—What money of account is used in Montenegro?
28—What plant is commercially cultivated in China and Japan for its fiber?
29—What is a luminous circle?
30—What is a coin mentioned in book of Matthew?
32—Montevideo stands on north side of estuary of what river?
33—What is a calico horse called in western U. S.?
35—A foretoken is what?
36—What is a kind of clay used as dressing for soil deficient in lime?
38—What Abyssinian river flows to Lake Rudolf?
39—Sequoias grow in what State (abbr.)?
41—In what State is Hagerstown (abbr.)?
42—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

The Habit of Exaggeration

Dwight L. Moody believed that the first step in reformation began in recognizing and admitting the true nature of one's faults.

One day a woman came to the famous minister and asked, "Mr. Moody, how may I overcome my habit of exaggeration?"

"Call it lying, Madam, call it lying," replied Mr. Moody.

Quotation for Today

WE SHOULD always be kind to any attempt at amendment. An idle sneer or look of incredulity has often been the death of many a good resolve.—LYTTON.

Did You Ever Wonder

If It Is Ever 'Too Cold to Snow'?

An inquiry from J. H., Des Moines, Iowa, raises the question: "How cold is 'too cold to snow'?" It is a common expression, one which frequently seems justified by subsequent facts. However, from a meteorological standpoint, it does not provide a rule of thumb which is completely dependable.

For instance, snow is most common in the polar regions, where frigid temperatures prevail. One of the heaviest snow years recorded in the Middle West was one in which the temperature was persistently zero and below. On the other hand, at certain times of year on the Atlantic Coast, snow seldom falls when the thermometer registers less than 20 degrees Fahrenheit.

These facts seem to indicate that "too cold to snow" varies greatly, depending on the region and on the

time of year. Moreover, exceptions frequently crop up to any set rule that attempts to state a direct correlation between the surface temperature and the likelihood of a fall of snow.

However, the temperature of the air at the earth's surface could hardly be expected to furnish any direct and invariable information regarding the precipitation of snow, for the simple reason that the snow is formed at various and often considerable heights above the earth, and the temperature and other atmospheric conditions may differ widely from those found at the earth's surface. Snowfalls have frequently occurred when the surface temperature was 10 or 15 degrees above freezing. Since snow is formed by the crystallization of water vapor at temperatures below freezing, it is plain that in such cases the conditions aloft must differ considerably from those at ground level.

It is, however, frequent that dry, cold weather coincides with meteorological conditions in the upper atmosphere which are not conducive to the formation of snow crystals.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

Except the LORD *build the house, they labour in vain that build it: except the* LORD *keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.*

—PSALMS 127:1

Daily Anecdote

The Turning Point

Great deeds often turn on humble circumstances. When Rowland Hill first interested himself in the postal system of the United Kingdom, he found the service in a most lamentable state. Unreasonable regulations and exorbitant rates shackled the service, encouraged countless dishonest subterfuges, and laid a heavy burden upon the poor.

Hill's interest was purely academic until he heard this story: "Coleridge, walking through the Lake District, saw the postman deliver a letter to a poor woman. The woman turned it over and examined it, and then returned it, saying she could not pay the postage, which was a shilling. Hearing that the letter was from her brother, Coleridge paid the postage, despite the manifest unwillingness of the woman. As soon as the postman was out of sight she showed Coleridge how his money was wasted, as far as she was concerned. The sheet was blank. She had agreed with her brother that as long as all went well with him he should send her a blank sheet in this way once a quarter; and she thus had tidings of him without expense of postage."

This simple incident impressed Mr. Hill that something was surely wrong with a system that drove a brother and sister to cheating in order to gratify their desire to hear of one another's welfare. He therefore began an active campaign for postal reform. Three years later, Parliament authorized the sending of letters throughout the United Kingdom for the small fee of one penny each.

'Will He Make It?'

Monitor Camera Club from W. D. Speight, Peoria.

A Concerned and Interested Spectator

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What plan has been put forward as the best solution to London's traffic problems?

2. What country has boosted the wages of 7,000,000 workers from 5 to 10 per cent?

3. Who was named for the White House position vacated by James Roosevelt?

4. What country has not only upheld the right of married women to work, but has advocated the system, as well?

5. What rise in national income is predicted by Secretary of Commerce Hopkins for the United States during the coming year?

6. Has Reichsführer Hitler's successor already been chosen?

7. In what unusual manner did a Spanish Republican fleet of 11 vessels surrender?

8. What country has aided China in stabilizing its currency?

9. What happened, theoretically, to the Cruiser Houston, with President Roosevelt on board, during the recent naval maneuvers in the Caribbean?

10. What reply has Britain made to General Franco's announced plan of blockading Republican Spain?

11. How has the United States launched its first major counter-attack on Fascist penetration of South America?

12. In what manner is Japan's power in North China now facing a test?

13. What country is sounding out the possibility of halting the present arms race?

14. Is there a monopoly in the distribution of milk in the United States?

15. Is there a Government trend toward lightening the tax burden on industry?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Bane Becomes a Blessing

Herron, Mich.

Those who motor through northern Michigan sometimes wonder how a land so covered with stones could be made productive. The great piles of stones in the corners of the fields, the rows of stump fences, and the attractive farm buildings faced with cobble stones, testify to the industry of those who live there.

It remained for St. Matthew Lutheran Church here to show how, through the co-operative efforts of its members, a bane may be made a blessing. Where once was a simple farm building, will now be found a beautiful Gothic church, with walls entirely of stone. It was designed by a young man who lived on a farm in the community. Under the direction of Ernest Megmeyer, chairman of the building committee, the men of the church hauled the stone to the site and erected the building.

Only the skilled labor was hired, everything possible being done by members of the church, even many of the furnishings being donated. This will account for its comparatively low cost—about $16,000.

On the cornerstone will be found this inscription:

"Upon this rock I will build my church."—Matthew 16:18.

"Gottes Wort und Luthers Lehr, Vergehet nun und nimmermehr." ("God's Word and Luther's teachings will never pass away.")

Thus what seemed to be troublesome impediment to the farmers was converted into a beautiful church home, thanks to the vision and energy of those who are now worshipping in the edifice.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Delargy, Prof. James (dē-lär′-gi)—Director of the Irish Folklore Institute, established by Prime Minister de Valera of Eire.

Feis, Herbert (fis)—Economic adviser to the State Department in Washington.

Kaneohe (kä′-nā-ō′-hā)—New American navy base in Hawaii provided for by the recent naval appropriation bill.

Malaise, Dr. R. (mà-lâz′)—Swedish explorer now planning an expedition to India and Ceylon.

Matsumiya, Hajima (hä-ji-mä mä-tsōō-mi-yä—even accents)—Japanese Ambassador to Hungary.

Nogues, Gen. Auguste (ô′-güst′ nôg′) — Co-ordinator of French-African forces.

Ordóñez, Enrique Suñer (ēn-rē′-kā sōō-nyār′ ôr-thō′-nyāth)—President of a National tribunal appointed by General Franco to try the alleged enemies of Nationalist Spain.

Pierlot, Hubert (ü′-bâr′ pyĕr′-lō′)—Belgium's new Premier.

Salgado, Plinio (plē′-nyōō sal-gä′-thōō) — Leader of the thwarted Fascist movement in Brazil.

von Erdmannsdorff, Otto (ôt′-ō fŏn ĕrt′-mäns-dôrf)—German Minister to Hungary.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Ajaccio (ä-yät′-chō) — Capital of Corsica.

Paderewski (pa′-dĕ-rĕf′-skē)—Polish pianist and composer.

Riksdag (riks′-dag′)—Swedish Parliament.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin, natūre, verdūre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Odds and Ends

"Electric Ears" en Route

In January, 1938, the number of automobiles with radios was estimated to be 5,000,000, an increase of 20 per cent over January, 1937.

One Third Less Ocean

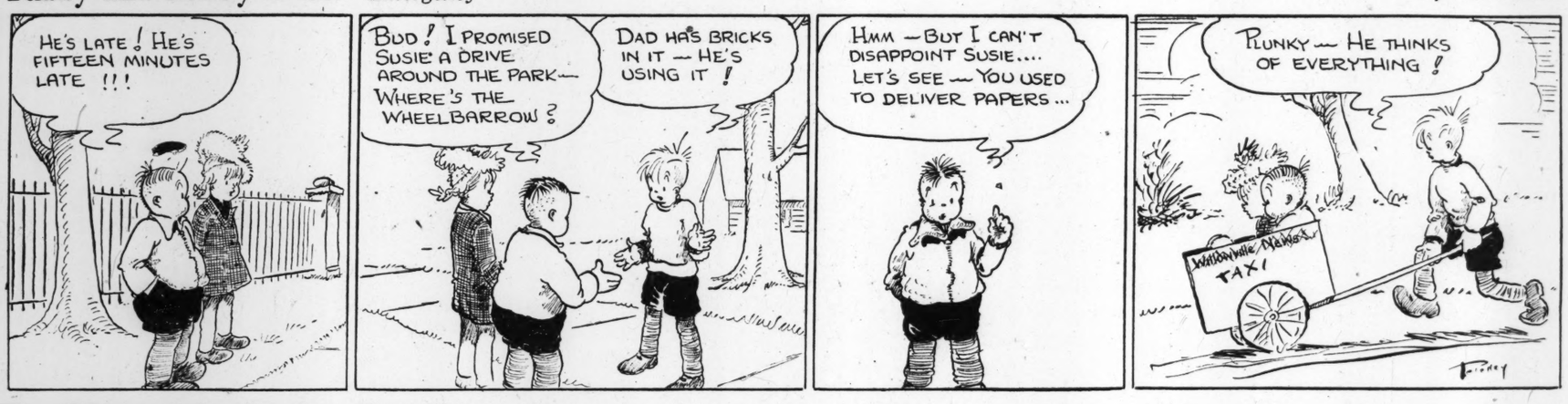
The St. Lawrence Seaway "great circle" route from Montreal to Southampton extends over 1,927 miles of open ocean, as compared with the longer route of 3,175 miles of open sea from New York.

Sage an "Omnibus" Word

In the arid regions of the West the word "sage" is generally applied to any plant with light-colored foliage; and thus the terms "sage" and "sage brush" are often used for plants which should more properly be called saltbush.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Emergency*

By LE PELLEY

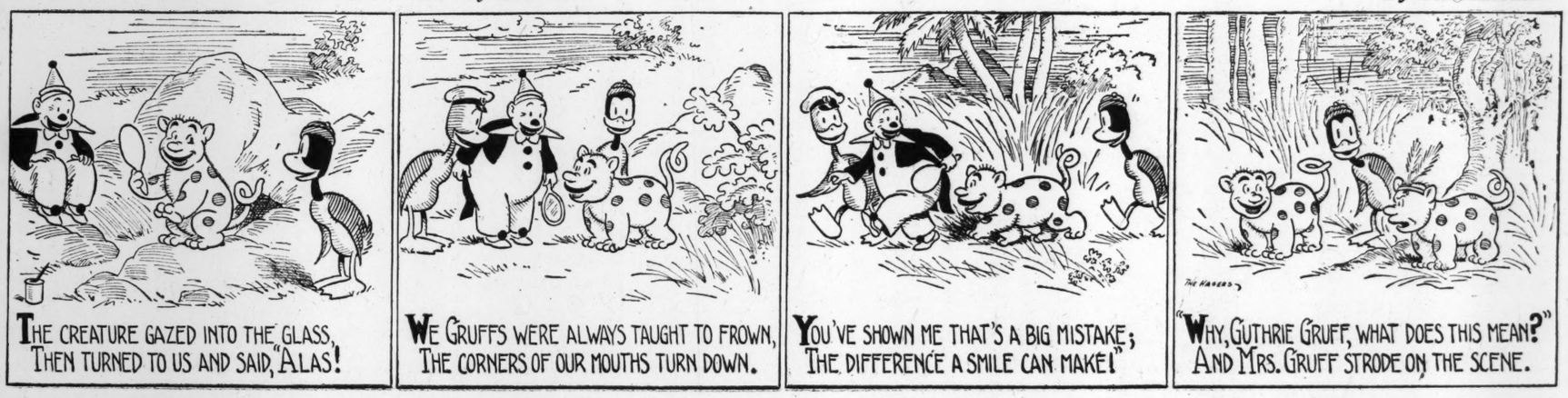

HE'S LATE! HE'S FIFTEEN MINUTES LATE !!!
BUD! I PROMISED SUSIE A DRIVE AROUND THE PARK— WHERE'S THE WHEELBARROW?
DAD HAS BRICKS IN IT — HE'S USING IT!
HMM — BUT I CAN'T DISAPPOINT SUSIE.... LET'S SEE — YOU USED TO DELIVER PAPERS...
PLUNKY — HE THINKS OF EVERYTHING!
WILLOWVILLE MARKET
TAXI

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Favorite Stop*

Went shopping with Sarah today—
It was fun going with her—
I enjoyed the walk—
And the package carrying—
And our stop at the butchershop especially!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Wayward Son*

By THE HAGERS


THE CREATURE GAZED INTO THE GLASS, THEN TURNED TO US AND SAID, "ALAS!
WE GRUFFS WERE ALWAYS TAUGHT TO FROWN, THE CORNERS OF OUR MOUTHS TURN DOWN.
YOU'VE SHOWN ME THAT'S A BIG MISTAKE; THE DIFFERENCE A SMILE CAN MAKE!
"WHY, GUTHRIE GRUFF, WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?" AND MRS. GRUFF STRODE ON THE SCENE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Uniting Unions—A Possible Pattern

THE desirability of Labor peace is being made clear to the leaders of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Pressures from the rank and file of workers, from the President and from the public, have made manifest the urgency of Labor harmony. The earnestness with which both factions are now exploring proposals that would have been speedily rejected a year ago testifies to the sincerity with which present negotiations are being pursued.

The need is therefore not so much general persuasion for peace as it is a practical, working formula. It is not quite realistic to expect the A. F. of L. to accept back unconditionally some thirty industrial unions formed by the C. I. O. To do so would spell the swamping of the Federation leadership. Nor is it more sensible to expect the C. I. O. to annihilate itself by merging its original ten unions in the Federation and leaving the fate of the other twenty C. I. O. unions to unpredictable negotiations.

Perhaps what is needed is some entirely new structure for the American Labor movement that would unify organized workers and yet not put excessive demands upon the weaknesses of human nature. There might, for instance, be established five separate and quasi-autonomous departments within a parent federation. These departments might embrace the categories of *craft, industrial, marine, railroad* and *government* workers. Identity might thus be preserved for the great, natural divisions of American Labor and real unity achieved.

Division of the American Labor movement into multiple departments might tend, moreover, to balance the various interests and to blunt the sharpness of the present clash between the craft and industrial union philosophies. Broad, autonomous powers might be granted the departments, with the executive council of the parent body and the general convention determining issues of general policy and inter-departmental jurisdiction.

Each department could have an executive council to settle routine issues of jurisdiction. A system of representation for these councils might be devised that would protect the existence of the departments as minorities are now protected under the American Constitution. Such an arrangement would mitigate in some measure, perhaps, the present fear of both factions that one or the other would be submerged if they reunited.

The first step in the direction of such a union of unions would be, of course, settlement of the status of the twenty C. I. O. unions that have been chartered by the C. I. O. in addition to the original ten. In the solution of this problem the present conference might name a committee to determine in which departments—the industrial or craft—these unions should be placed. In solving this basic issue, it might be immediately established that the craft union department should contain such organizations as the building trades, metal workers, printing trades and other units that clearly involve craftsmanship. Similarly the industrial union department could by agreement include mass-production industries such as steel, automobile, rubber, clothing, textile, shoes, etc.

In twilight zones of jurisdiction where no clear rule can be laid down, the mediators might rely heavily upon the democratic process of rank and file voting. Union members could be permitted to vote for the department they would join.

Some such ultimate solution as this presents a challenge which union democracy and the American genius for politics will answer soon or late. When the Thirteen Colonies found themselves mired in factional disputes and controversies over jurisdiction, they sought unity through federation—a masterly balancing of central power with home rule, of small states with large ones. American Labor could profit by this example, since its contemporary problems are so similar.

Labor leaders have talked much of industrial democracy as that ideal condition in which workers would share in shaping the policies and in dividing the fruits of industry. These same leaders are today summoned to make a demonstration of the fact that they can establish a working democracy in their own house. As President Roosevelt said last week, this should not be an insuperable task for men who have made a career of negotiating wage contracts.

Vale, V and A!

A CAVALCADE of crowded memories wells up with reports of the proposed replacement of the British royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Some will recall the occasion when the yacht behaved so badly at her formal coming-out party. Only the fact that the "launching" was one of those affairs in which the ship is set afloat from a flooded drydock saved the ship of state from a complete and ignoble capsize.

Four reigning sovereigns have sought seclusion aboard the Victoria and Albert in family excursions down the Solent. Her clipper bow has knifed the wash of troop transports outward bound for "the Cape" in Boer War days. And not many years later—almost on the eve of Jutland—the grandson of her royal namesakes watched intently from her bridge at Spithead as one by one, hour after hour, bristling dreadnoughts in the Empire's battle fleet blazed out in salute to Britain's sailor-sovereign as each came abeam of the "V and A."

Her replacement marks Britain's parting with a weatherly sort of landmark that somehow seemed to symbolize a resiliency of national purpose which has its roots deep in Victoria's reign. It puts the vaunted stolidity of the sternest British temperament to the test to see the royal standard of the House of Windsor flutter from the masthead of this historic ship. For whatever this great, ungainly coal-burner lacked in that artistic imponderable we nowadays express in terms of functional design, she has more than offset as a glittering symbol of events which history indelibly links with the glorious years of her post-war prime.

Groceries and Gratitude

"WALT" SIMMONS has retired. The other night he turned the key for good in the grocery where he had "kept store" for 22 years beside the village green in Palisades, a suburb of New York. But there's more to the story than that. For he was more than a grocer.

There wasn't a resident in the hamlet of 300 inhabitants who didn't know him, and hardly one for whom he hadn't done favors.

When his neighbors heard he was going to retire, they wrote him a letter and made up a little purse. When "Walt" got home he counted the money. It totaled two thousand dollars. Among those who had chipped in a testimonial ten-spot were Thomas W. Lamont of the J. P. Morgan firm; Katharine Cornell, the actress; Orson Welles, radio producer; Morton Savell, editor; former Dean Howard C. Robbins of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. "We wish you contentment, happiness and success," they wrote him.

Gratitude may be a rare flower, as the poets say, but it sometimes blossoms brightest for the humblest.

Debating the Sales Tax

IN THE controversy over the sales tax is crystallized the fiscal problems not only of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but of its cities and towns as well, for upon the outcome depends the amount of the tax the State will levy upon these smaller units. Only one alternative to the 2 per cent tax on retail sales appears to have the serious consideration of the Legislature.

This is the so-called "Nine-Point Program," prepared at the suggestion of Governor Saltonstall by Tax Commissioner Long. It includes substantial increases in the State income tax, and a number of smaller levies. To date, it appears that the Nine-Point Program has only served to recruit more supporters for the sales tax. This arises from the fact that some of these lesser levies would affect sections of industry that might otherwise have remained neutral in the discussions. This is particularly true of the tax on use of electricity, the proposed increase in the gasoline tax, and the proposed tax on cigarettes.

Utilities, the oil companies, organized automobilists, the tobacco firms will now presumably join with large real estate holders in supporting the sales tax; leaving opposition in the hands, chiefly, of the large department stores, and those people who believe the sales tax puts the burden on those least able to pay.

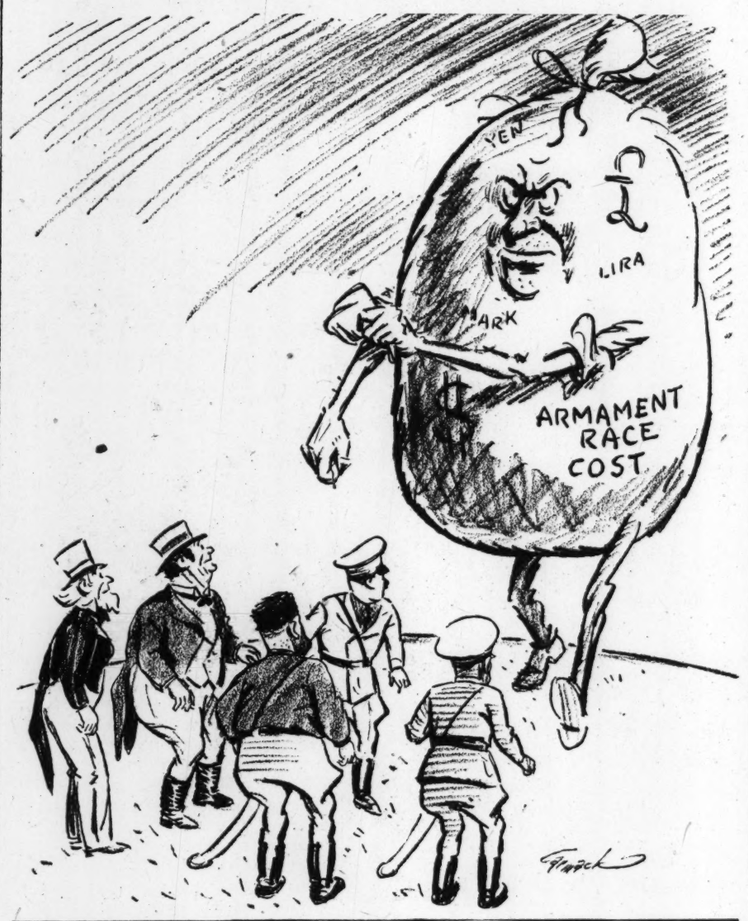
The central facts of the situation are simple. The State's deficit for 1939 will approximate $32,000,000. Unless the State's revenues are augmented, this sum will be levied on the cities and towns. It would mean an increase in local tax rates ranging from $2 to $8.

The sales tax, it is estimated, would raise about $35,000,000, enough to cover the deficit, and—it is hoped—allow some rebate to the cities and towns for the lessening of the real estate tax. It would ease fiscal pressures on incumbent officials by tending to conceal the high cost of government. Perhaps that is why so many favor it. Affairs could continue at about their present pace, except for this important fact: This inequitable levy would reduce the food and clothing the small wage earner can buy, business would be left with one more hobble. And it would not encourage government to curb spending.

The Governor's Nine-Point Program represents a compromise. It would raise an estimated $11,000,000 this year, $17,000,000 next. This would temper the impact of the State Tax on the cities and towns, but it would make extreme economies imperative.

BENNY GOODMAN, it's the talk, yes, the talk of the town, has been voted an honorary member of the Indiana Legislature. Just a little, very little, "swing" to "jam" bills through now, gentlemen?

Time for More Appeasement



Grandparents Are Like That

WHILE it has never been proved that it is Miss Lammer's cat which sings to the stars on moonlight nights, the finger of suspicion points straight at it. And as for the Lake's dog, which moves under the unfortunate name of Booful, there is no question at all that it tries to bury bones under the Pycherley's Oriental persimmon. Miss Lammer lives on one side of the Pycherleys, and the Lakes on the other. The Pycherleys do not have pets and they do not associate with children. Add to this inflammable situation that the Lammer cat and the Lake's dog have a stronger antipathy to one another than even the Pycherleys have to either, and you see at once that this is the stuff of which the major events of streets like Our Street are composed.

The Pycherleys' yard is kept in prim and proper fashion and a fallen leaf is raked up, stacked and, for all I know, card-indexed, as rapidly as it falls. Mr. Pycherley is president of the Save Our Molluscs' League, and a credit to this or any community. His antipathy to the lower forms of warm-blooded creatures is without question. He has been—in a nice way, of course—rather brutal about it. Crustaceans might be different. After all oysters don't sing at night, and lobsters don't bury bones. Dogs or cats?—bah! Give Mr. Pycherley a clam any time.

But an extraordinary thing happened the other day. The twins arrived. The Pycherleys, it developed unexpectedly, have a grown-up daughter, and she has twins. A boy and girl. Just at the roly-poly stage. I wish you could see the beams of fond affection lighting Mrs. Pycherley's face as she walked down the street that first day introducing the little boy, or the fatuous gleam that effaced the rather severe lines of Mr. Pycherley's countenance as he escorted the little girl. The twins themselves were normal enough; nice children, I suppose; about the average of Claverly Street offspring. But to the Pycherleys they were incomparable. Mrs. Pycherley, I think, really felt a profound commiseration for all the other grandmothers on Claverly Street.

At any rate, a day after arrival the twins were in full possession of the orderly home, and the yard had been reduced to a shambles. Claverly Street gasped. Then it waited. But no explosion came.

The Pycherleys did not even seem to know what had happened. They were as impervious to a revolution as French Royalty.

A worse test was to come. As Mr. Pycherley walked home the other evening he caught sight of a familiar culprit in his yard.

"G-r-r!" growled Mr. Pycherley, hardly realizing he was imitating the object of his displeasure. "Be Gone!"

"Why, Anthony!" ejaculated his wife just then appearing from around the house.

"That you, Alice?"—Mr. Pycherley's voice fled in his throat. He had two reasons for disliking the intruder, first that it had a fatalistic fascination for his persimmon, and second, that its name was Booful. Either reason seemed good. But now he caught sight of a flaxen-haired toddler rounding the corner who uttered a whoop of joy. "Nice Gramp!" she shouted. "Nice doggie!"

"Why, it's only the Lake's dog," said Mrs. Pycherley, with that utter disloyalty to a lifetime's habit which is so disconcerting to the stronger sex. "It's just burying a bone."

Mr. Pycherley knew it was burying a bone. He didn't have to be told.

"Nice dog, nice gramp!" repeated the artless child.

Readers who have never witnessed the peculiar fatuity of grandparents may not credit what I now record but the fact remains that a winter smile stole over Mr. Pycherley's frozen face. To be sure at the start it was merely the iridescent rainbow that plays over the surface of the iceberg, but it wound up like the sunshine of a day in May, as the child applauded. With a gesture revealing Man's pathetic inconstancy he gave the cowering dog a pat:

"Booful," he said tentatively. "Booful."

From the rear at this juncture appeared the other twin, carrying the Lammer cat. It wriggled uneasily as it approached, but whether more out of distrust of the Pycherleys or of the detested Booful it would be hard to say.

"Nice pussy!" cried the twins together, looking to their elders for confirmation. And without an instant's hesitation or the exchange of so much as one shame-faced look as the pattern of a lifetime crumpled, the grown-ups reiterated, "Nice pussy!" to the disturber of dreams.

That is really the end of my story, except to remark that people who live in houses with grandchildren shouldn't throw stones, at least at pets. The affair carries its own moral, a sad one, I am afraid, for those who expect a better world built on logic. How can we expect a sane universe when grandparents act like that? Perhaps to show that all creatures are not so miserably malleable, the cat sprang from one twin's arms at this instant and Booful from the other—and both disappeared over the next fence, going rapidly in the same direction.

There is more steadfastness in one of the lower animals than in a dozen grandparents.

RICHARD L. STROUT

The Wide Horizon

While the Pot Boils

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

Appeasment porridge hot,
Appeasement porridge cold,
Appeasement porridge in the pot
Six years old!

Just what is this business appeasement which, with the companion issue of economy, dominates the Washington scene today? As commonly discussed it is several things:

First, it is a campaign by some leading New Dealers to put business—and investors—in a better mood in order to achieve swifter recovery. It even has window-cards and slogans.

Second, it is an indispensable part of the way out of the ten-year sequence of heavily unbalanced budgets.

Third, it is a step toward the internal unity—necessary to the preservation of democracy—which President Roosevelt has been urging in speeches for some six months, but which has been asked by mid-roaders for as many years.

Fourth, it is a possible step toward the political salvation of the New Deal in next year's elections, and remotely, a personal buildup for Harry L. Hopkins.

This is the program of the appeasers.

But is this really business appeasement? The chief New Dealers, for their part, have spoken hopefully of revised taxation to help business, of the agreement with the utilities, of the completion of all reform legislation and the increasingly sensible administration of the laws now on the books. But all this talk probably has rather little effect on the basic problem.

* * *

And the problem splits into two questions: First, to what extent have the economic ups and downs of the past six years been caused by lack of business confidence? Or have they been controlled almost entirely by underlying factors: world conditions, government spending, the domestic balance between tempo of manufacture, condition of agriculture, and so forth? Second, if an improvement in the state of mind of the business community, of potential investors, can really produce swifter recovery, what contributes to that improvement?

These are questions upon which the best experts are disagreed. Some of them deny almost entirely the psychological factors, and say that the business cycle is controlled by more fundamental facts. They regard what has happened as a relatively inescapable outgrowth of domestic and world conditions. Others believe "confidence" to be tremendously important.

In his first inaugural, President Roosevelt's greatest phrase was: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." He was speaking prophetically as well as historically. For the argument of "lack of confidence" has dogged his Administration from the middle of 1933 until the present day. And the present Morgenthau-Hopkins-Hanes policies—right or wrong—are an admission that the problem can be tackled psychologically, are a tacit confession of error in the past.

That is probably why the President objects to the word "appeasement," for it implies a past conflict which Mr. Roosevelt seeks to deny. The useful Webster defines appeasement as "pacification; satisfaction." It is questionable whether the President believes in putting business in a satisfied mood.

No, the real factors likely to put business in a more cheerful frame of mind do not spring from the Hopkins-Morgenthau program. If business sees Congress powerful, checkmating the President, voting economies and amending laws irksome to business, doesn't business begin to smile? If business sees the pendulum swinging back to either a mid-road or a conservative victory next year, doesn't business grin broadly, if that means laws made or administered more nearly to business's liking? You can confirm this in any Pullman club car.

* * *

So it is not the White House, the Treasury, and the Department of Commerce which really appease business, but rebellious Congressmen and back-swinging voters. John Nance Garner, not Harry Lloyd Hopkins, is the symbol of this peace-making. This kind of appeasement is very much with us.

Indeed Mr. Garner's position is getting increasingly anomalous, and someday something is going to blow up. We have written in this space before of the duel going on between the President and the Vice-President. The smiles still worn by both duelists are getting a bit fixed. Mr. Garner, for instance, attends Cabinet meetings not as a right of office, but because Warren Harding invited Calvin Coolidge to do so, and President Roosevelt chooses to continue that precedent. Mr. Garner also comes to the White House on Mondays, one of the "Big Four" to confer with the President. After these conferences, crammed with data, he returns to Capitol Hill and leads the attack on the New Deal. His views are increasingly undisguised. His personal presidential aspirations seem to be getting stronger. He has certainly overthrown the Throttlebottom tradition, but what happens next, if anything? The President and his friends are getting increasingly riled. It is their turn to do something, but they don't appear to know what.

But back to appeasement. The likeliest prospects may be summarized thus: the Administration's soft words may well continue for some time, occasionally broken of course by a jarring note; Congress, with one or two significant surrenders, such as probably on the $150,000,000 relief appropriation, is likely to remain an autonomous balancing force; the prospects for a swing-back victory next year are likely to grow steadily stronger. If this be appeasement, let business make the most of it.

"Promotion in the Navy"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article "Promotion in the Navy," by Commander L. J. Gulliver, U. S. Navy (Retired) in an issue of the Monitor, contains misstatements of fact which are misleading. The subject of the article is one of a very controversial nature. It is true that the question of promotion in the Navy has received the consideration of many well qualified persons, and as yet no satisfactory solution has been reached as to a happier way of retiring officers for whom there are no vacancies in the higher grades.

The late Admiral W. S. Sims, fair and square in all his dealings, and a lover of justice to men, exposed the present method of promotion in the Navy and longed to see it corrected. In an article of Admiral Sims published in the Atlantic Monthly for September, 1935, the Admiral states: "It requires six votes to promote an officer, and under these conditions the conclusion is inevitable that if a candidate is unknown to many of the board he has little chance of selection, while if he is known to none of them he has practically no chance."

This has proved to be the case many times with officers whose records show they are efficient in the performance of their duties, that they have had no reprimands for misconduct, or courts-martial for accidents to their ships or for over-indulgence in alcoholic beverages. On the contrary, officers have been chosen for promotion whose records show one or more of these serious offenses.

The Selection Boards are composed of nine rear admirals, and it requires six votes to secure promotion. In many instances the reason that certain excellent officers are not promoted, is because the Admirals under whom they have served and who personally had had the opportunity of observing their work, were not members of the particular Selection Board when their names came up for consideration. In fact in the Naval Service now, one often hears the method spoken of as "Promotion by acquaintance" and not as "Promotion by selection!"

Commander Gulliver states in his article: "Because officers now are promoted on merit alone (in theory at least) the American fleet is better administered than ever before." Note the Commander's words: "in theory at least." The Commander is not consistent.

The morale of the commissioned service of the Navy is a moot question. Only an officer on the active list, in close contact with conditions in the Naval Service is qualified to express an opinion on this subject. Many pages of the hearing before the Congressional Committee are devoted to this matter, and no definite conclusion was reached. Many persons feel that there is lacking the esprit de corps which at one time existed.

In regard to Commander Gulliver's statement about Secretary Bancroft urging Congress to end the deplorable conditions rooted in "promotion by seniority," it is true that during his term of office as Secretary of the Navy, Bancroft did urge Congress to adopt a selective system of promotion. Why was this done? Commander Gulliver failed to indicate why "deplorable conditions" existed at that time and by inference leads one to assume that these conditions were brought about entirely by "promotion by seniority." This was only partly true, as a corollary to the real reason, which was the lack of a retired list. Officers were retained on the active list until they passed on, and only then was there a vacancy and a promotion possible. At that time (1846) the list of captains contained many officers who had held that rank during the War of 1812, and there were men of over forty years of age who were still only midshipmen in rank. Under such conditions, morale was low, and continued so until a retired list was established in about 1860 and the deadwood was thus eliminated. The Congress elected this method as preferable to promotion by merit (selection) with its attendant mischievous consequences.

Boston (MRS.) MARY H. OLIVER

Animals in "Jesse James"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been reading the pamphlet on the filming of "Jesse James," and the extreme cruelty to the horse which was literally pushed off the cliff. I was amazed at the cruel manner in which the Twentieth Century-Fox Studios handled the making of the picture "Jesse James." I should think "local color" and the desire for a "box-office smash" could be obtained in a more humane way. I am in favor of a stricter censorship of all movie scripts involving animals.

I am sure that one can be kind and yet make good.

Newport, R. I. LAURA M. AGASSIZ

Dame Fashion's Pranks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The subject of "hair-raising" is indeed harassing, as your editorial writer puts it in a recent article. It is more: it is a conspiracy to divert our attention, as women, from more important matters. No sooner are we experiencing the full enjoyment of a comfortable and becoming style in hair or dress, than some whim of fashion blows upon us a style so radically different, that in sheer self-defense—defense from seeming too conspicuous—we are compelled to fall in with it, more or less. There should naturally be enough change to express advancing ideas of beauty, but why this perpetual agitation? Men won't put up with it, why should women? Every time you write something in favor of sensible fashions, I feel grateful.

Los Angeles, Calif. (MRS.) M. T. C.

Appreciation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very happy to read your editorial "Bon Voyage," especially the last two sentences:

"Whoever carries the burden of the biggest job the world holds today should have every assistance that can be afforded. He should have also, even from fellow citizens who do not always agree with him, the support of appreciation and good wishes."

Many, many times, I have felt that the Monitor hasn't followed the above advice.

At least the President has faced every problem with confidence and courage.

Lansing, Mich. MRS. ALICE ALWAY